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The Health of Norwich

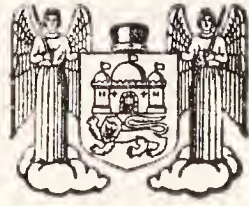


1964



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1964

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN SIDNEY W. CLAPHAM

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. RUTH HARDY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR G. HOWARD

Members:

Coun. P. W. BARLOW

„ MRS. W. M. CHRISTIE

„ MISS. V. E. DURRANT

„ MRS. F. E. HANSELL

„ C. A. C. HEWITT

Coun. E. PRITCHARD

„ L. G. RICHARDS

„ G. ROADLEY-SIMKIN

„ MRS. B. E. E. STEVENSON

Co-opted Members:

DR. I. D. DICKSON, M.C.

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. A. S. WOOLSTONE

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee*

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council*

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1964)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

D. G. H. PATEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

LYDIA McMURDO, L.R.C.P. (Eng.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Man.)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for School Health Service
ELIZABETH J. STEELE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), L.R.C.P.,
D.C.H., (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (From 6th July, 1964)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)
J. M. HOWELL, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.(Eng.), D.P.H.
(To 30th September, 1964)

Principal School Dental Officer

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)

School Dental Officers

J. E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S.(Eng.) (Retired 31st December, 1964)
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glas.)
6 Dental Surgery Assistants

Chest Physician (*in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board*)

P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:

MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)
(From 1st January, 1964)

17 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (1 vacancy)
2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 vacancy, part-time)
1 Cleansing Attendant
2 Clinic Nurses (Part-time)
4 Welfare Assistants

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

MISS E. M. STANWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
1 Senior Midwife
14 Domiciliary Midwives (1 vacancy)

District Nursing Superintendent:

MISS H. M. H. LONGHURST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse
(From 1st March, 1964)
1 Senior Nurse
16 District Nurses
2 Bathing Attendants (*Part-time*)

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. M. V. WARNER

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

MRS. B. E. RUSSELL
(From 1st June, 1964)
Home Helps—the equivalent of 96 whole-time

Chiropody Service

Chiropodists (*Part-time*) equivalent to 24 sessions per week
2 Foot Hygiene Attendants (*Part-time*)

Home Advisers:
MRS. E. M. BRUNT
MRS. R. V. BLAKE

Speech Therapist:
MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T. (*Part-time*)

Public Analyst:
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
J. E. BRADSHAW, D.M.A.(Senior)
J. D. CROWE
F. J. POND

Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 4 Assistant Supervisors (2 Male, 2 Female)

Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Assistant Supervisor,
2 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 24 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

10 Inspectors, (2 vacancies), all holding the Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods in addition to the statutory qualification, includes Abattoir Superintendent.

4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors
3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant
D. BROOKS (Retired 24th February, 1964)
K. CAMPLING, D.M.A. (From 25th February, 1964)

Administrative Assistant
D. WAKEFIELD, D.M.A. (From 11th May, 1964)
25 Clerks
7 Shorthand-typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.
1 Inspector, 2 Unqualified Assistants, 1 Clerk

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting this statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1964—the 73rd of the Medical Officer of Health for Norwich.

Statistics

The population was 119,150 compared with 119,450 for 1963 and 119,760 for 1962. There is therefore, a decrease in the population of 300 souls. However, the actual births, being 1,897, outnumbered the deaths which were 1,393. This suggests an increase of the population of 504 but we have already noted that there was in fact a decrease. This, of course, is nothing new. As I mentioned last year it is merely a trend for Norwich folk to move out to the fringe area.

On revaluation the rateable value increased from £1,897,342 to £5,139,857 last year and in 1964 the figure was £5,173,338. The product of a penny rate has accordingly increased from £7,700 to £20,750 in 1963 and to £21,200 in 1964.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate is slightly higher this year. The crude rate is 15.92 per 1,000 of the population. When, however, this is adjusted for population composition on an age and sex basis the figure becomes 16.72 per 1,000 population. The Registrar General records the rate for England and Wales for 1964 as 18.41 per 1,000 population and notes that this is the highest rate recorded in the country since 1947. The figure for that year was, of course, exceptionally high owing to the return to the country after service abroad of so many men. The Registrar General does not apparently offer any explanation for the increased rate in England and Wales as a whole for last year. For my part I am not aware of any reason for the increase in Norwich.

The percentage of illegitimate births of live births this year is 9.86, this compares with 8.9 for last year or with 7.2 for England and Wales for 1964. Practically one birth in ten being an illegitimate birth seems somewhat a high figure for a Christian community to accept with complacency.

Meteorology

The recorded sunshine for Norwich last year was 1,473 hours this compares with 1,544, the average over the preceding five years. The rainfall, however, was remarkably low, only 21.07 inches recorded compared with an average for the preceding five years of 24.3.

Cremation

Of those who died in Norwich during the year 784 were cremated. The figure for 1963 was 818. However, it must be borne in mind that these figures relate only to deaths that occurred in Norwich irrespective of place of residence. Further, that in 1963 1,500 odd Norwich residents died whereas the figures for 1964 was only 1,300 odd. It would seem, therefore, that a higher proportion of Norwich residents who died were cremated in 1964 than in 1963. There is, however, no simple method of estimating what proportion of Norwich residents who died during the year were cremated.

Norwich City Crematorium commenced to operate on the 23rd March, and from then to the end of the year 258 cremations were carried out. Of these 210 were those of Norwich residents.

Marriage

1,051 marriages were solemnized in Norwich churches and in the Norwich District Registry Office during the year. The figure for the preceding year was 1,019. Expressed as number of marriages per thousand of the population this gives a figure for the year of 8.82 and for 1963 of 8.53. This compares with the last available figure for England and Wales, that for 1963, of 14.9. Why the Norwich figure should be so much lower than that for England and Wales is not quite clear. Certainly Norwich population being a relatively aged one must have influenced the figures, but, whether or not this is the complete answer, is, I think, very doubtful.

Social Conditions

The Ministry of Labour has supplied the following figures showing the number of persons unemployed at the beginning and at the end of the year 1964. These figures relate to the administrative area of the Norwich Ministry Office and this embraces more than Norwich.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1964

			January	December
EXTRACTIVE				
Agriculture and Forestry	...	M	199	151
		F	7	1
Fishing	...	M	—	1
Mining and Quarrying	...	M	3	1
		F	1	—
			210	154

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1964—continued**

MANUFACTURING

Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	M	82	44
	F	42	13
Chemicals	M	2	6
	F	2	1
Metal Manufacture ...	M	5	8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	M	74	29
	F	4	6
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	M	4	—
Vehicles	M	15	4
	F	1	1
Metal Goods	M	23	20
	F	2	3
Textiles	M	10	6
	F	5	4
Leather and Fur Trade ...	M	13	2
	F	1	—
Clothing and Footwear ...	M	50	48
	F	20	10
Bricks, Glass, Pottery, Cement Timber, Furniture, etc. ...	M	18	11
	M	17	15
	F	2	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing	M	10	13
	F	5	4
Other Manufacturing Industries	M	10	14
	F	3	2
		420	264

SERVICES

Construction	M	347	207
	F	3	1
Gas, Electricity and Water ...	M	32	12
	F	1	—
Transport and Communications	M	119	92
	F	9	2
Distributive Trades ...	M	211	149
	F	53	30
Insurance, Banking, Finance	M	41	55
	F	4	6
Professional and Scientific ...	M	35	21
	F	16	18
Miscellaneous Services ...	M	140	143
	F	63	30

**NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA 1964--continued**

Public Administration and				
Defence	...	...	M	133
			F	12
Ex H.M.F. and Persons with no			M	105
Insurable Employment	...		F	47
				1,371
				999
		TOTALS		2,001
				1,417

Accidental Deaths

It is pleasing to note that accidental deaths last year amounted to 18 males and 19 females, a total of 37, whereas the figures for the preceding year were 32 and 36 making a total of 68 respectively. Accidental deaths occur mainly to older folk and it is amongst the middle-aged and elderly that reduction in incidence has occurred. It is tempting to attribute this reduction to Health Education, but one would wish to see the figures for a couple of years before coming to any very firm conclusions.

Infant Welfare Clinics

The total attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics during the year rose from 44,086 in 1963 to 51,300 in 1964. This represents an increase of 16%. Further, the average number of attendances per child rose from 8.3 to 10.0 and the average attendance per session from 44.5 to 49.7.

In spite of this the National Dried Milk distributed through the clinics continued to fall, last year a total of 17,770 tins were distributed, this compared with 20,502 in 1963 and 25,052 in 1962.

Health Education

At the beginning of the year a Health Education Officer was appointed. Before the appointment was made a great deal of thought was given to this. It seemed that there were three possible approaches to the appointment. Firstly, one might appoint somebody with a medico-social background. Secondly, the post might be filled from amongst the ranks of those strictly with teaching experience. Thirdly, the officer appointed might have a journalistic background. However, the matter was really resolved in the long run by the salary which was being offered and on testing the market this was found quite without appeal to anybody with a journalistic background. I am sure the same response would be met had we been fishing in education waters. Apart, however, from this, I

think the choice was correctly made of a person with a medico-social background. Let us look at what qualities we seek in a Health Education Officer. First and foremost the person must, I think, have a sound medico-social background. Otherwise it would mean that all their technical facts would have to be 'cribbed' from books and this would, I feel sure, tend to make them less convincing. Secondly, they must have the ability to put across ideas, and more important still, the ability to stimulate and teach others to do so. If there is one point which one must watch in this connection it is that the Health Education Officer does not become the only active Health Educationist in the Department. She is, in fact, the organiser and it falls to the Health Visitors and to all the other members of the Health Education team, including Public Health Inspectors, District Nurses, etc., to do the actual Health Education.

Environmental Health

In these days when no longer is it necessary for Medical Officers of Health to padlock the handles of pumps which are delivering polluted water and such like, environmental health tends to be somewhat overlooked. Nevertheless, it is still a most important part of the work of a Health Department. Mr. Smellie, the Chief Public Health Inspector, in the section of the report devoted to environmental health mentions the great mass of work carried out during the year.

Last year I commented on the frequency or more correctly infrequency of inspections of food premises by the Public Health Inspectors. I append below a table showing the number of premises and the number of visits made to them during this year.

			Number of	
			Premises	Visits
Bakehouses	...	...	28	118
Butchers' Shops	...	...	151	317
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	178	429
Catering Establishments	...	...	330	298
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	60	90
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	458	380
Licensed Premises	...	...	337	59
Licensing Act	...	...	36	18
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...		37
Milk Distributors and Dairies			82	348
Other Food Premises	...	...	730	1197
			2390	3291

I do not think that the Corporation is discharging its obligations to the public in having a Public Health Inspector visit catering establishments on an average only once every 13 months.

This is in no sense a criticism of the Public Health Inspector. He has already far more work than he can accomplish. In particular the increased load thrown on the inspectorate through inspecting a much greater through-put at the Slaughterhouses is a case in point. This, however, I hope will shortly be taken care of by the appointment of Meat Inspectors for this purpose alone. Indeed, it is ludicrous to tie up a Public Health Inspector with four years' training on just one aspect, i.e. meat inspection, when we can train men to do this in a matter of months. A further point which I think one must not overlook is that the management of catering establishments welcome inspections of their premises. In these days of staff shortages it helps them to cope with their staffing problems if Inspectors visit fairly frequently to ensure that a high standard of hygiene is maintained.

Conclusion

I greatly appreciate the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year.

Without the loyal and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. I am indeed most grateful to them. During the year the Senior Administrative Assistant, Mr. Dudley Brooks, retired. Mr. Brooks had just under 50 years' service with the Authority and was for the last three years the holder of the post from which he retired. This is, indeed, a long record of faithful service and we wish him well in his retirement.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22 E.

28th September, 1965.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS
MORTALITY TABLES
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	...	...	119,150
Area	...	...	8,165 acres
Inhabited Houses	...	...	41,840 (2.9 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	...	...	£5,173,338
Product of 1d. rate	...	...	£21,200

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	...	...	1,897
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	15.92 per 1000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	16.72 per 1000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	9.86
Stillbirths	...	...	30
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	15.57 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	1,927
Infant Deaths	...	...	31
Infant Mortality Rate—			
Total	...	...	16.34 per 1000 live births
Legitimate only	...	...	15.20 per 1000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate only	...	...	26.74 per 1000 illegitimate live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	11.59 per 1000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	7.9 per 1000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	...	...	23.35 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	...	2
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	...	1.04 per 1000 live and stillbirths
Deaths	...	...	1,393
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	11.69 per 1000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	...	...	11.11 per 1000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	0.034 per 1000 population
Pulmonary	...	...	0.025 per 1000 population
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0.009 per 1000 population
Cancer Death Rates—			
All Forms	...	...	2.59 per 1000 population
Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.57 per 1000 population
Other Sites	...	...	2.02 per 1000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate	...	...	0.08 per 1000 population
Marriage Rate	...	...	8.82 per 1000 population

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,897 live births recorded representing a crude birth rate of 15.92 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 15.36 for 1963. The City's birth rate is lower than that for England and Wales—18.4 per 1,000 population, which is the highest since 1947.

In addition there were 30 still-births, representing a rate of 15.57 per 1,000 live and still births. The rate for 1963 was 13.97.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	872	109	981	13	3	16
Female	838	78	916	14	—	14
Totals ...	1710	187	1897	27	3	30

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,393 equivalent to a crude death rate of 11.69 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 13.1 for 1963. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

Infantile Mortality

31 infants died before completing the first year of life, representing a rate of 16.34 per 1,000 live births. This is 1 more than last year, when the rate was 16.35. The England and Wales rate for 1964 was 20.0 and the lowest ever recorded in this country.

Of the 31 infant deaths, 22 occurred before attaining the age of one month, making a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.59 per 1,000 live births as compared with the England and Wales rate of 13.8.

Maternal Mortality

2 maternal deaths occurred during the year. This represents a rate of 1.04 per 1,000 live and still births. The England and Wales figure was 0.25.

Tuberculosis

3 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year giving a death rate of 0.025 per 1,000 population. 1 death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.009 per 1,000 population. The rates for 1963 were 0.059 and 0.008 respectively, a total of 0.067 for all forms.

The provisional national rate for all forms of tuberculosis is 0.053.

Infectious Diseases

9 deaths were due to infectious diseases (8 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 1 Whooping Cough) a rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population. 26 deaths occurred in 1963, representing a rate of 0.22, the figure for the previous year, 1962, was 12.

Marriages

1,051 marriages took place during the year. This represents a marriage rate of 8.82 per 1,000 population, compared with 8.53 in 1963.

Accidents

All the deaths from accidental causes were:—Motor vehicle accidents 14, all other accidents 23.

Traffic accidents in Norwich during the year resulted in 146 persons being seriously injured and 546 persons slightly injured.

766 persons were involved in home accidents that necessitated attendance at hospital. This figure includes 77 people (1 adult, 76 children) injured as a result of scalds, and 39 (all children) as a result of burns.

Nursing Homes

There are 3 Nursing Homes registered in the City, with a bed accommodation of 40, all the Homes were inspected during the year.

Cremation

A total of 784 cremations were carried out during the year. The figure for 1963 being 818. The figures are of deaths that occurred in Norwich irrespective of place of residence. Unfortunately no records are readily available relating only to Norwich residents.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk, which underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth, is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravels and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. J. D. C. Bowring, Field Supervisor at the Norfolk Agricultural Station, Sprowston, has kindly supplied me with the weather statistics shown on page 17.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1960-64

	Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F				Average Relative Humidity 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Years Min.	1959-1963 Max.	1964 Min.	Max.	
January	34.8	38.3	70.2	68.2	48.1	4.09	3.40	2.04	0.78	0.36	30.7	41.0	31	40	90
February	73.6	72.3	62.7	69.6	70.2	1.78	1.45	1.36	0.50	0.78	32.7	43.6	35	44	84
March	53.0	159.5	101.2	104.4	56.0	1.08	0.43	1.17	2.18	3.39	36.0	48.9	34	41	74
April	160.7	129.7	143.1	142.4	117.2	1.06	1.37	1.66	1.89	2.71	41.7	54.3	42	54	76
May	192.6	209.7	158.9	205.8	235.8	0.31	1.25	1.68	1.84	0.93	43.5	59.3	47	65	78
June	256.9	221.8	240.3	197.3	156.4	1.05	1.24	0.41	1.55	3.55	51.1	66.2	50	66	80
July	161.6	160.2	146.3	206.5	206.9	3.72	1.94	2.58	1.67	0.95	51.1	68.8	52	70	77
August	185.9	175.0	151.2	103.6	193.9	3.81	2.75	2.33	4.65	1.55	52.1	68.7	52	69	91
September	127.3	118.7	127.1	142.3	193.6	4.09	3.11	2.57	1.63	0.62	49.0	65.4	48	67	90
October	85.2	131.7	112.5	92.0	107.0	4.39	4.88	1.15	1.36	2.24	44.9	58.7	40	54	95
November	71.5	56.1	39.0	58.5	64.9	2.94	2.54	2.47	2.40	1.66	38.7	49.7	39	51	93
December	40.5	57.6	71.5	52.4	23.7	3.82	2.78	1.91	0.96	2.33	33.2	43.4	32	44	85
1443.6 1530.6 1424.0 1443.0 1473.7						32.14	27.14	21.33	21.41	21.07					

Water Supply

Information regarding the water supply in the City has been given by Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, and is shown on pages 72 to 74.

Sewerage

Mr . H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly let me have his comments on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in Norwich. These comments are given on page 74.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is collected free of charge from business premises, a charge is made for anything additional to this.

Social Conditions

The Ministry of Labour has supplied statistics relating the number of unemployed, both at the beginning and end of the year, for the Norwich area. The Ministry, however, are not able to give precise information as to the population of the area.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1964

	Under 1 year		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-55 years		55-65 years		65-75 years		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																						
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Falls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7
Gas Leaks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7
Other Accidents* ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sub-Totals ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	7	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	11	3
TOTALS ..	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	12	18	19

*Deaths from Other Accidents 1 male and 1 female shown above comprise:—

	Males		Females		Age
Barbiturate poisoning (Tuinal)	..	..	..	..	49
Lodging of half a peanut in lower end of trachea	..	..	..	1	1 year

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1964

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	717	9	7	5	5	7	6	28	53	132	216	249
	F	676	13	2	4	—	6	10	14	35	73	173	346
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	2
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	21	17	5
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	3	18	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	77	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	6	16	26	23
	F	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	21	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—

RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1964

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and under 2 weeks		2 and under 3 weeks		3 and under 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and under 3 months		3 and under 6 months		6 and under 9 months		9 and under 12 months		Total under One Year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchiolitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Atelectasis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital Malformations ...	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Premature Birth ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Birth Injury ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Aspiration of regurgitated stomach contents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Causes ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	5	10	2	2	2	—	—	1	9	13	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	16	15

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 14.
Still-Birth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and		
Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not maintain any Home for the accommodation of mothers and children. However, full consideration is given, by the Health Committee, to unmarried mothers in need of assistance, and, in certain cases, financial responsibility for their care and maintenance, in a Mother and Baby Home, is accepted. The acceptance of financial responsibility for 2 cases was agreed to in the year.

Our Health Visitors pay special attention, where necessary, to the care of illegitimate children.

An annual grant is made to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work; this year the amount was increased to £200.

From statistics supplied by the Diocesan Council for Social Work 115 cases were referred from Doctors, Almoners, Probation Officers and others. This figure, together with the 32 cases in hand at the beginning of the year, gives a total of 147. All the cases were not, however, concerned with Mother and Babies; 11 in 1964 were investigations by the Outdoor Worker of homes prior to an adoption of a baby.

Illegitimate Babies—their future

Born in 1964

	Age of Mothers							Totals		Total
	14	15	16	17	18-20	21-25	26 & over	Married	Single	
Babies :—										
Retained by										
Mother	1	—	3	9	17	12	10	5	47	52
Adopted	—	2	5	7	9	7	1	1	30	31
In care of										
Foster Mothers	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	5	6
	1	2	8	17	28	20	13	7	82	89
Neo-natal death						1			1	1
	1	2	8	17	28	21	13	7	83	90

Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview 5

Putative fathers making voluntary contributions ... 4

It is not known in how many cases Affiliation Orders were obtained, but in all cases, the mother was advised to seek legal advice.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

A course of talks for expectant mothers is given weekly on Monday evenings at 4, Earlham Road, by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. The content of these includes preparation for motherhood and confinement and, following this, expectant mothers attend on Thursday afternoon for training in relaxation and deep breathing exercises.

A similar programme is carried out weekly in all the Antenatal Clinics where Midwives and Health Visitors combine to give the teaching and training and also to give instruction in baby care.

A class for fathers is held monthly by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives at 4, Earlham Road, and the following week a talk is given by one of the Health Department's Medical Officers and opportunity is given for general discussion.

Confinements

Institutional confinement was recommended in 552 out of 807 cases in which sociological reports were made to the Hospital Authorities.

During the year 51.5% of the Norwich mothers who were confined were delivered in their own (or someone else's) home and 48.5% were delivered in institutions, including institutions outside the city.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4, Earlham Road. Testing includes a routine test early in pregnancy and a further test is carried out at about the 34th week of pregnancy.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 1,109 sterilized Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 5 less than the number issued in 1963.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Mobile Clinic

At the end of the year, the Mobile Clinic was being used as an Infant Welfare Centre, 2 sessions each week plus the twice monthly sessions at Drayton Estate.

Static Clinics

As the following figures show, there has been a slight decrease in the number of children attending clinics, whether static or mobile, but the number of attendance and the number of young children attending increased by some 16% and 11% respectively.

A new Infant Welfare Clinic was opened in the Heartsease area during the year. This was so designed in order that the waiting room can be used as a hall for community purposes.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in :		
1964	1963	1962-59			1964	1963	1962-59
1524	1749	1868	5141	51300	15974	17187	18139
1963	1962	1961-58	The figures for 1963 were:—		1963	1962	1961-58
1369	1743	2179	5291	44086	14208	14381	15497

			1964	1963
Average attendance per child	...	...	10.0	8.3
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	...	...	49.7	44.5

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Infant Welfare Centres, the Mobile Clinic and Churchman House. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1964 and 1963.

	Free	1964 Paid	Total	Free	1963 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Tins: equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	1,636	16,134	17,770	2,152	18,350	20,502

In addition, in 1964, 1,642 tins were sold at the full cost of 4s., and 1963, 1,088 tins.

	Free	1964 Paid	Total	Free	1963 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (Bottles) ...	1,914	21,308	23,222	1,974	20,272	22,246
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles) ...	367	1,172	1,539	365	1,482	1,847
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ...	49	2,622	2,671	68	2,316	2,384

Dental Treatment

(a) Numbers provided with dental care by the School Dental Service
The figures for 1963 are given in brackets.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	42 (13)	36 (13)	36 (13)	20 (3)
Children under five	101 (62)	94 (62)	94 (62)	— (—)

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	9 (2)	37 (24)	— (—)	— (—)	77 (46)	8 (10)	7 (6)	5 (2)	2 (—)
Children under five	— (—)	120 (87)	52 (2)	— (—)	110 (75)	68 (50)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports :—

It is gratifying to note that there has been an overall increase in all forms of treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under school age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers have been encouraged to bring for inspection, and treatment if required, their other pre-school age children. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of teeth conserved by filling or silver nitrate treatment.

Inspection of the Nursery Schools, which began in March, and discussion on dental health with attending parents, may be having some beneficial effect.

Care of Premature Infants

Supplies of equipment for nursing premature babies at home are kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road.

Where the weight and vitality of such a baby justifies it, the domiciliary midwifery staff have the necessary facilities for looking after it at home and are encouraged to do so.

This equipment can also be used when required for transferring premature babies to hospital and, in these cases, the midwife accompanies the baby in the ambulance.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year 7 persons were registered as Child Minders for a total of 94 children. 3 premises were registered as Day Nurseries for a total of 55 children. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

Consultants Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some defect of vision are referred to the School Eye Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

In cases where these children are found to require Orthoptic treatment they are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House.

Premature	...	4,781	69	1,911	30
(5lb. 8oz. Domiciliary	...	34	2	33	2
(or less) Institutional	...	204	35	94	11

Totals	...	238	37	127	13
--------	-----	-----	----	-----	----

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

2 lb. 3 oz. or less

Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.

Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.

Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.

Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.

STILL BORN	LIVE BORN									
	DIED WITHIN					SURVIVED		28 DAYS		
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days		% Survived		% Total Live Prematures	
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	—	—	—	—	4	57.1		3.1	
4	4	—	—	—	2	18	75.0		14.2	
1	—	1	—	—	—	19	95.0		15.0	
2	1	—	—	—	—	73	98.6		57.5	
13	10	1	—	—	2	114	89.8		89.8	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

Supervision under Central Midwives Board's rules was carried out as in previous years.

The number of midwives practising in institutions in the City at the end of the year was 31, an increase of 3 over 1963: 16 at the West Norwich Hospital, 15 at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The domiciliary service continued to suffer from a shortage of staff and it was necessary to employ 3 part-time midwives to assist at clinics and to visit patients at home for ante-natal care and during the puerperium.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus, 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 8 pupils completed their training and all of them passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board on their first attempt.

Miscellaneous

1 mother was attended only by the doctor, no midwife booked (emergency).

(A) **Domiciliary Confinements** (see table) page 31

(B) **Institutional**

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

This hospital has a maternity block, which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 1,238 mothers, of whom 398 normally reside in the city, were confined during the year. There were 58 still-births and 36 babies died within 10 days of birth.

Ante-natal clinics continued to be held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 2,002 women made 3,613 attendances at these clinics during the year but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 33 mothers made 33 post-natal attendances.

	Total	DOCTOR BOOKED		DOCTOR NOT BOOKED		Mothers breast feeding at 14th day *	ANALGESIA			
		Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present		GAS/AIR		PETHIDINE	
							During delivery		During delivery	
							Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present
1964	988	519	468	—	1	414	465	375	350	331
1963	991	591	398	—	2	452	530	365	423	292
1962	1035	570	464	1	—	565	516	386	409	318
1961	1026	570	453	—	3	527	516	367	436	291
1960	1023	564	441	—	18	548	530	396	406	272
1959	972	469	435	3	65	596	443	420	333	301
1958	952	431	417	7	97	529	386	430	296	306
1957	958	401	433	8	116	617	352	438	280	327
1956	967	401	383	13	170	647	408	346	319	279

HOME VISITS BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

		NURSING VISITS DURING THE PUERPERIUM					
Ante-Natal Care	To mothers delivered at home	To Mothers Delivered in Institutions and discharged before the 14th day from :— *					
		Norfolk & Norwich Hospital		West Norwich Hospital		Drayton Hall	
		Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
1964	9394	14894	1957	456	908	134	269
1963	10317	15736	1638	142	369	147	335
1962	10252	17349	1537	157	389	174	353
1961	9672	16809	1137	161	368	170	285
1960	10177	14316	1568	244	859	215	691
1959	10951	17321	1093	252	955	233	820
1958	10947	17235	903	269	955	230	842
1957	10894	17340	822	225	730	268	888
1956	10075	17075	414	235	455	300	605

There were 4 domiciliary stillbirths (0.40% of the cases attended) and all of these were Doctors' booked patients. There was no maternal death. * Reduced to 10th day from July, 1960.

(b) *West Norwich Hospital*

759 mothers, of whom 306 normally reside in the city, were confined in this hospital. There were 7 still-births, 9 babies died within 10 days of birth.

(c) *Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)*

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 227 mothers who normally reside in the city were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provides a panel of three Specialists whose services are available in difficult maternity cases when required by the General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Norwich Mothers' Clinic

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to this voluntary clinic at 18, Kingsley Road, which is affiliated to the Family Planning Association.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 3 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

Still-Births

There were 30 still-births allocated by the Registrar General to Norwich residents in 1964 giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and still-births of 15.57 as compared with 13.97 in 1963.

These are sub-divided as under :—

Legitimate 27, Illegitimate 3. Being Males 16, Females 14.
Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante partum hæmorrhage, 5; Diabetes Melitus, 1; Pre-eclamptic toxæmia, 2; Total, 8.

Fætal abnormalities—Anencephalus, 4; Rhesus incompatibility, 2; Total, 6.

Other conditions—Constriction of cord, 1; Cord round neck, 1; Delay 1st and 2nd stage (2nd twin), 1; Placental insufficiency, 5; Post maturity, 1; Prematurity, 1; Unknown, 6; Total, 16.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains as before at 17. However, a shortage continues.

4 Welfare Assistants were employed at the end of the year and it is intended to increase the number to 6.

Cases visited by health visitors

	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>
Children born in:—1964	1,791	(102)	5,694
1963	1,732	(160)	4,238
1959–62	3,155	(79)	6,807
Persons aged 65 and over	111	(212)	308
Mentally disordered persons	9	(–)	20
Persons discharged from h o s p i t a l (excluding maternity and mental cases) 	26	(7)	39
No. of tuberculous house- holds visited ...	3	(–)	5
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases ...	132	(–)	162

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the Welfare Assistants.

DISTRICT NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment remains at 1 Superintendent and 20 whole-time District Nurses.

At the 31st December, 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Nurse, 13 whole-time and 2 part-time District Nurses were employed. The Superintendent and 3 of the District Nurses were Queens' Nurses, another 2 of the District Nurses being in training.

3 part-time Bathing Attendants were also engaged. These auxiliaries, under supervision, carry out bathing and give personal attention to patients.

Cases and visits have been analysed as follows:—

District Nurses

<i>District Nurses</i>				Average No. of Cases and Visits 1956—1963			
				1964			
				Cases	Visits		
				Cases	Visits		
Medical	...	...	...	821	24,808	1,180	39,917
Surgical	...	...	...	226	7,246	249	9,119
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	35	330
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6	600	23	1,062
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	19	146	44	349
Others	...	...	...	21	639	141	984
				1,093	33,439	1,672	51,761

Included in the totals for 1964 are 532 cases and 21,350 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

In addition, the Bathing Attendants made 3,170 visits, chiefly to old people.

Chiropody Service

This service, established by the Health Committee in July, 1960, continued to provide treatment for three priority classes laid down by the Minister—the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

At the end of the year an average of 16½ sessions per week were being provided. In addition an average of 1½ sessions per week were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm. The appointment of a Chief Chiropodist was in process at the end of the year. 1,522 patients were “on the books” at the end of the year compared with 1,376 at the end of 1963.

Sessions		New Patients	TREATMENTS			Total Treatments	Average per session	No. Books 31.12
Treated at	Total in year		E.M.	Phys. Hand'c	OAP.			
CHURCHMAN HOUSE ...	446	207	2	20	4286	4308	9.7	859
BULL CLOSE	48	18	—	—	428	428	8.9	102
CATTON ...	51	11	—	9	442	451	8.8	91
EARLHAM ...	26	6	—	—	227	227	8.7	50
LAKENHAM	77	26	—	10	706	716	9.3	131
NELSON ST.	49	5	—	—	427	427	8.7	108
ROMANY RD.	49	9	—	—	433	433	8.8	91
THORPE ...	62	26	1	—	574	575	9.3	84
	808	308	3	39	7523	7565	9.4	1522

It is noteworthy that the average numbers treated per session is 9.4. This compares with 8.9 for the previous year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

773 infants under 2 years were vaccinated during 1964.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,950 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 1,838 children received booster doses. 772 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 331. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

Children born in :—	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-1959	1950-1954	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	692	797	112	34	17	284	14	1,950
Number of children who received booster (i.e. reinforcing) injections ...	—	194	318	78	232	1,009	7	1,838

At the end of the year 6,224 children, or approximately 73.81% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1963 was 65.91%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,659 children, 1,646 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. The majority of these, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years was continued. Oral vaccine was used exclusively by the Department.

The following table shows the number dealt with during 1964 both by family doctors and the department:—

Primary course oral vaccine ...	1,965
Reinforcing dose oral vaccine after 2 Salk injections	1
Reinforcing dose oral vaccine after 3 Salk injections or 3 oral doses ...	1,790

In addition 100 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1964, the percentage uptake for persons born in 1964–1950 was 82.8, for persons born 1949–1933 80.7 and for persons born 1932–1922 37.3.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 2,560 persons completed primary immunisation and 1,656 booster doses were given.

		Age Group				
		Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Primary	...	1,460	217	610	273	2,560
Booster	...	—	743	854	59	1,656

1,101 of the primary immunisations and 445 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Yellow Fever Vaccination

A yellow fever vaccination service for travellers was commenced on 1st July, 1960. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

608 vaccinations were carried out during 1964.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 24 Male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Vehicles: 6 Ambulances, 2 Sitting Case Vehicles and 4 Dual Purpose Vehicles.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) Classification

		Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
		1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Accident and sudden illnesses	...	1,525	1,548	170	188	1,695	1,736
Maternity Cases	...	14	11	433	474	447	485
Mental Health Cases	...	125	98	46	38	171	136
Other Cases	...	6,780	7,179	27,751	23,824	34,531	31,003
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	...	110	102	—	—	110	102
		8,554	8,938	28,400	24,524	36,954	33,462

(ii) *No. of Cases Conveyed*

		By City Ambulance Service	
		1964	1963
Ambulance ...	...	7,770	8,119
Sitting Case Vehicle ...	...	25,062	21,367
		32,832	29,486

By Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council but our legal liability).

1964	1963
4,122	3,976

(iii) *No. of journeys made*

		Journeys		Mileage	
		1964	1963	1964	1963
Ambulance ...	...	4,150	4,103	64,674	80,944
Sitting Case Vehicle ...	...	4,315	4,510	105,232	85,198
		8,465	8,613	169,906	166,142

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above:

		1964	1963
Ambulance ...	...	1,331	1,292
Sitting Case Vehicle ...	...	364	444
		1,695	1,736

	1964	1963	1962
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	4.0	4.3	4.0

In addition :—

- (a) 381 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 174 cases were conveyed in 1963.
- (b) The mentally handicapped children were conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1,438 journeys were carried out in 1964 and 1,423 in 1963. Several of the older girls were conveyed to and from the Adult Training Centre; 475 journeys being made in the year. This compares with a total of 357 journeys made during the period April to December, 1963.
- (c) Sitting Case Cars were used for the conveyance of Gas/Air Apparatus on 7 occasions in 1964. In 1963 the number of occasions was 13.

(d) The Ambulance Service continues to make use of rail transport whenever practicable, and the following tables indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

		1964	1963	1956
Rail—No. cases	...	153	159	39
Distance (Miles)	...	15,840	15,599	4,992
Road—No. cases	...	24	39	102
Distance (Miles)	...	2,163	2,671	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961).*

Rail—No. cases	...	28	24
Distance (Miles)	...	1,736	1,488
Road—No. cases	...	83	42
Distance (Miles)		5,146	2,604

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 64 to 70.

Problem Families

There were 15 families on the list following the last meeting of the Health (Problem Families) Sub-Committee which was held on 16th March.

Domiciliary Nursing

Cases discharged from hospital who need home nursing are referred by the hospital authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 695 articles were loaned to 487 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1963.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence for patients who have been under medical treatment at home continued from the previous year. Four patients each spent a fortnight at seaside Convalescent Homes, two women at Hunstanton, one woman at Sheringham House, and a man at Overstrand Hall.

HEALTH EDUCATION

While a considerable amount of Health Education has been carried out by members of the Health Department staff for some years, the appointment of a full-time Health Education Officer has given opportunities for greater co-ordination of existing programmes and an expansion of the service in a number of directions. As was anticipated the preparation of visual aids, general poster work, etc., has made ever-increasing inroads on one officer's time. This officer, although technically on the clerical staff, had been responsible for the clerical aspect of health education during the past few years. He has now had to be used whole time on health education and this has meant a gap on the staffing on the clerical side. He appears to be a very happy choice for this type of work as he has a natural flair for art and poster work.

Health Education has not only to impart information but to convey it in such a way that people will want to act on it to the extent of actually altering their attitudes and habits in order to reach and maintain an optimum of well being.

Nowadays, however, the public is subjected to such a barrage of information from radio, television, the press and commercial advertising that much of it makes little impression. For this reason Health teaching, to be effective, must be so presented that it can be distinguished from the wealth of knowledge poured out daily by the mass media of communication and must have sufficient impact for the individual to feel impelled to take positive action. In competing for the attention of individual members of the public Health Education is, therefore, likely to be ineffective unless progressive methods and techniques and topical material are used.

Consequently time and thought has been given to choosing and purchasing the most serviceable and up-to-date equipment, visual aids and publicity material. These are readily available for all engaged in any form of Health teaching.

Health Education in the Ante-Natal Clinics

Classes taken by Health Visitors and Midwives were carried on throughout the year at the Ante-Natal Clinics in the city. The programmes included instruction in Health during pregnancy, the confinement, care of the baby and the social services available to help the mother and her child. Instruction is also given in relaxation and deep breathing and in the use of the gas/air machine so that expectant mothers can know how best to help themselves during labour. In this way they can assist in making their confinements as easy as possible.

Health Education in Infant Welfare Centres

Regular monthly poster displays have been continued during the year in the Infant Welfare Centres.

Among the topics covered during the year have been various aspects of Home Safety, with particular emphasis on the prevention of burns and scalds, smoking and health, sleep and exercise, immunisation, vaccination, clean food, dental health and care of the feet. A display stand showing the various aspects of clean food was on view at the opening of the new Heartsease Clinic in July. Later this was taken round all the Centres, together with a tape recorded commentary given by the Chief Public Health Inspector. A similar display on weaning foods for babies was shown in the clinics during the latter part of the year.

Although it had been planned to hold a publicity campaign during the autumn to encourage parents to have their babies immunized and vaccinated, an investigation in the summer months showed that, in fact, the actual numbers of parents refusing immunization for their babies was very small. It was felt, therefore, that individual persuasion would be more likely to be effective than large scale publicity.

The two existing Tufty clubs continued to flourish, and during the course of the year three further clubs were opened in other Welfare Centres. Since the opening of the first club in 1962, a total of approximately 375 children have received or are receiving training in Road Safety Drill. We have been fortunate enough to enlist the services of voluntary helpers to assist in the running of these clubs.

Health Education in Schools

Mothercraft classes taken by Health Visitors in five secondary modern girls' schools have become an established part of the schools' curriculum. These courses designed for girls in their last year at school provide an opportunity for covering a wide field of Health teaching apart from mothercraft instruction. Such subjects as diet and nutrition, personal hygiene, home safety, and dental health come very naturally into the scope of the programme. The film "Learning to Live" produced by the London Foundation for Marriage Education was shown during the Autumn term as part of this course. It was well received and it is hoped to use it regularly in these programmes.

Help has been given in preparing material for these classes and a wide variety of visual aids is now available to the Health Visitors undertaking them. During the year these classes have been extended to Parkside E.S.N. School and arrangements are in hand to commence a similar course at St. Thomas More Secondary Modern School.

During the Summer term a course of talks on Child Care was given at Norwich City College to a class of seventeen-year-old girls. The programme included visits to an Infant Welfare Centre and to a Nursery Class.

There has been considerable expansion of Health teaching in the schools. Head teachers in Secondary Modern and Junior Schools were approached and asked to co-operate in displaying posters on Health topics in their schools. The response to this was good and topics introduced have included dental health, learning to swim, personal hygiene, foot health and smoking and health. In connection with the latter the film "Smoking and You" was shown in 12 Secondary Modern Schools during the Autumn term. In most cases this was followed by a keen discussion on the subject and a request from one of the boys' schools for a follow up talk on "How to Stop Smoking."

During the year talks illustrated by filmstrips and sound records have been given at a number of Junior Schools. The subjects have included personal health, dental health and smoking and health. A course of First Aid Classes was also introduced in one of the Junior Schools. Instruction was given by a Health Visitor with the assistance of a British Red Cross Society Instructor who demonstrated the Mouth to Mouth artificial respiration method.

Head Teachers of Infant Schools were offered a programme on dental health and again the response was good. This programme was carried out in all the Infant Schools during the Summer term. The three thousand or so boys and girls in the various schools who took part were given a letter to take home with them asking their parents to co-operate in helping the children to keep their teeth healthy. The particular need for this in Norwich owing to the low Fluoride content of the water supply in Norwich was emphasized.

Youth Organisations

As yet there has been little opportunity for formal Health teaching in Youth Centres and Youth Clubs but occasional talks have been given in some of the Clubs. Youth leaders have also been interested in the proposed Young Peoples' Advisory Centre.

Health Education for the Elderly

In the early part of the year a mobile exhibition of "Aids for the Elderly" was assembled, which includes simple gadgets helpful for dressing, doing the housework, cooking and for recreational activities. This has been taken to a number of old peoples' clubs by Welfare Assistants and the purpose of each article explained. A considerable amount of interest has been aroused and some of the old folk have been supplied with gadgets to make life a little easier for them.

Talks illustrated by filmstrips on Home Safety with particular emphasis on the dangers of falls in the home have been given. Attempts are also being made by talks on diet and nutrition to encourage the elderly to take more interest in their meals.

Mothers' Clubs

The Tuckswold Mothers' Club continues to flourish and during the Autumn a similar one was opened for mothers in the Thorpe area. A group of about 30 mothers have joined this club and programmes with a Health Education content have been arranged for the monthly meetings.

Home Accidents

Our attention was drawn to 28 cases of home accidents, involving young children, which necessitated their attendance at local hospitals. In all cases a Health Visitor from the Department called at the child's home to ascertain as to how the injury came to be received. Details of the accidents were:—

Burns and Scalds

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Boy aged 5 years: | Minor scalds to left shoulder received when tea pot was overturned. |
| Girl aged 11 months: | Scalds to face and chest. Child knocked over tea pot which had been placed on washing machine. |

Injuries to Limbs and Cuts

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Boy aged 10 years: | Injury to left arm. Boy fell from wall whilst playing with friend. |
| Boy aged 8 years: | Injury to foot. Boy cut his foot on broken bottle which was lying in garden. |
| Boy aged 6 years: | Cut on head received when boy tripped over mat and hit his head on gate post. |
| Boy aged 6 years: | Broken left femur. This injury resulted from fall from bedroom window. |
| Boy aged 5 years: | Lacerated forehead. Whilst playing with other children boy fell on to front door metal sill. |
| Boy aged 4 years: | Cut head. Child fell whilst climbing gate. |
| Girl aged 3½ years: | Injury to right arm. Girl fell off chair on to her arm. |
| Boy aged 3 years: | Cut head. Boy was being carried on back of elder brother when he fell on toy motor car. |
| Boy aged 3 years: | Cut forehead. Whilst running from kitchen to outhouse boy tripped and fell against wall. |

- Boy aged 3 years: Injured right hand. Child fell whilst holding glass bottle, over on to door step.
- Girl aged 3 years: Injuries to middle finger of right hand which were received when girl caught finger in cog wheel of wringer.
- Boy aged 3 years: Cut head. Boy fell off chair in kitchen and received small scalp cut.
- Boy aged $2\frac{3}{4}$ years: Cut above left eye. Boy tripped over his toys, fell and caught his forehead on coffee table.
- Girl aged 2 years: Injured right arm. Child stood on chair and caught arm in wringer.
- Girl aged 2 years: Injured finger. Injuries received whilst child was playing with friends.
- Boy aged 18 months: Injury to mouth. Child fell with "drum stick" in mouth.
- Boy aged 18 months: Cut temple. Falling from chair, whilst standing on seat, child cut temple on corner of another chair.

Swallowing liquids, foreign bodies, etc.

- Boy aged 4 years: Swallowed 30 junior aspirins. Boy stood on chair and took aspirins from a cupboard shelf.
- Boy aged 4 years: Sweet in nose. Child pushed sweet up nose.
- Boy aged 2 years: Foreign body in throat. Child was eating aniseed ball when it stuck in throat.
- Boy aged 19 months: Drank turpentine. Whilst uncle was decorating room child found and drank some turpentine from uncorked bottle which had previous contained fruit drink.
- Boy aged 18 months: Foreign body in stomach. Child swallowed oil (unidentified) which was contained in bottle kept in downstairs bathroom.
- Boy aged 16 months: Child found jar containing paraffin in garden shed. The paraffin presumably had been poured from a container to the jar by one of the elder children of the family.
- Girl aged 15 months: Child chewed paint work on cot. Paint, however, had no lead content.

Boy aged 10 months: Swallowed tablet. Tablet fell from bottle as mother removed lid. Child, who was sitting on mat, picked up and swallowed the tablet before mother could retrieve it.

Miscellaneous

Girl aged 2½ years: Found under water in bath. Presumably child slipped in bath whilst reaching out for toy. Her aunt, with whom she was staying, was attending to her own family at the time. Not a fatal accident.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 96 full-time) was an increase of 7 over 1963. This number, however, was not fully implemented owing to the difficulty incurred in recruiting staff. An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service as required and so far as it is available.

Cases served:

				% Total Cases		
	1964	1963	1950	1964	1963	1950
Maternity ...	90	100	196	7.6	8.4	40.3
Tuberculosis ...	6	6	9	0.5	0.5	1.9
Infirm — Aged and Chronic Sick ...	994	987		83.7	83.0	
Short-term Sickness ...	24	10		2.0	0.8	
Blind Persons ...	53	55	281	4.5	4.6	57.8
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	20	32		1.7	2.7	
	1,187	1,190	486			

Infirm—Aged and Chronic Sick:

Age Group	Couples	Living Alone		House shared with younger relatives, etc.		
		Men	Women	Couples	Men	Women
60-65 ...	9	1	10	—	—	2
65-70 ...	15	11	22	—	1	2
70-75 ...	50	22	100	—	1	6
75-80 ...	72	27	139	1	2	7
Over 80 ...	68	16	87	—	4	19
	214	77	358	1	8	36

Night Sitters

Some of the home helps act as night-sitters.
The service was provided on 104 nights in 8 households.
The number of Home Helps employed on 31st December, 1964 was 1 full-time and 120 part-time, equivalent to 94.3 full-time staff.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Admissions to Hospitals

A. Mental Illness

The Mental Welfare Officers have dealt with the following admissions to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Admissions to Mental Hospitals

(a) Compulsory admission by Mental Welfare Officers

				Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...		75	91	166
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...		6	14	20
Others	...	...		—	—	—
Total				81	105	186

(b) Informal admissions in which Mental Welfare Officers involved.

				Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	...	...		51	77	128
Thorpe St. Andrew's	...	...		3	2	5
Others	...	...		—	—	—
Total				54	79	133

This total of 319 patients, whether informal or compulsory admissions dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officers during the year comprise all age groups and includes patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals on previous occasions. The table below illustrates this :—

Age Group	1st Admission		2nd Admission		3rd Admission or over		Total	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
22 and under	9	8	5	4	3	6	17	18
23—34	10	10	5	8	4	7	19	25
35—44	8	7	3	2	11	20	22	29
45—54	12	10	5	6	9	13	26	29
55—64	7	16	6	8	7	11	20	35
65—74	6	17	4	3	1	4	11	24
75 and over	15	20	2	—	3	4	20	24
Total	67	88	30	31	38	65	135	184

(c) Informal admissions where Mental Welfare Officers not involved.

	Male	Female	Total
Hellesdon Hospital	168	202	370
Total ...	168	202	370
Grand Total ...	303	386	689

45.4% Males. 54.6% Females.

73% of all admissions were informal admissions.

In addition, 70 other cases were referred to Mental Welfare Officers for admission to hospital, but alternative arrangements were made so that admission was not necessary.

225 male and 326 female patients from Norwich were discharged and 25 male and 49 female patients from the city died in mental hospitals.

The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe, caters for old people suffering from mental changes due to their age. 54 patients were admitted there on a permanent basis, of which 1 improved and was discharged, 5 were transferred to Part III Accommodation, 1 transferred to Psychiatric Hospital and 17 died. In addition, 6 patients were admitted under the Six Weeks' Scheme, but of these only 1 continued as six weeks patient. Of the remainder 2 died, 1 was discharged, 1 was transferred to Psychiatric Hospital and 1 became a permanent patient.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

4 subnormal persons, 2 male and 2 female, were admitted to hospital for the mentally subnormal. Of these, 2 males and 1 female were on the waiting list. 4 subnormal patients were admitted to Hellesdon Hospital (all males). This was done at the request of the relatives and family doctor following aggressive or difficult behaviour at home, and they were admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital because no beds were available at Little Plumstead Hospital. They were all on the waiting list for permanent admission and, as they are not in the appropriate hospital, their names are remaining on the list.

At 31st December, 1964, there were 27 males and 18 females on the waiting list.

236 Norwich patients were in hospitals for the subnormal at the year end. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital and Ancillary Hospitals	119	80	199
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	12	4	16
Rampton State Hospital	3	—	3
Risebridge Hospital, Haverhill ...	3	3	6
Riverside Hospital, St. Neots ...	—	2	2
Hortham Colony, Bristol	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital	1	—	1
	138	90	228
Hellesdon Hospital (Phychiatric Hospital)	5	3	8
	143	93	236

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

Although the Authority continues to accept the principle of providing temporary care in private Homes for mentally subnormal children to enable their parents to have a break, there was no demand this year for this service as the Regional Hospital Board was able to provide these children with temporary care in hospitals in the region.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The amount of care and after-care of mental patients continues to increase each year, and the number of visits made by the Mental Welfare Officers this year was 2,641 compared with 2,441 in 1963, 2,196 in 1962, and 1,681 in 1961. These visits are part of a domiciliary service caring for persons suffering from mental illness with the object of avoiding their admission to hospital or assisting their re-habilitation on discharge from hospital. The close liaison between the Local Health Authority and psychiatric hospitals in this area has continued and has been fostered by further meetings held at the hospitals at which medical staff and social workers of the hospitals and Local Authorities have met to consider various aspects of community care and ways of improving the domiciliary services. Two such meetings were held at Hellesdon Hospital in July and October. These meetings hospital doctors, psychiatric social workers and officers of the Norfolk County Council attended thus providing a complete representation of authorities in this area concerned with services for the mentally ill.

For some years the Senior Mental Welfare Officer has given lectures to nurses at Hellesdon Hospital as part of their training and, as a direct consequence, it was suggested by the Hospital

Authorities that the student nurses would benefit from accompanying the Local Authority Mental Health staff occasionally when making domiciliary visits so that they would gain some knowledge of the effect mental illness has on a patient's relatives and environment. This scheme was brought into operation in the summer and it is expected to become a permanent feature in the nurses' training.

The year 1964 saw an increase in the part played by voluntary organisations in supplementing the Mental Health services provided by the mental hospitals and Local Authorities.

During the year a local branch of the Samaritans was formed in Norwich and there have been several cases where the members of this organisation and the Mental Welfare Officers have worked together.

A Local Association for Mental Health was also formed in September, its object being to help mental patients and their relatives and to educate the public.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority Section II Mental Health Act, 1959—			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	3	1	4
(ii) On leaving school	12	7	19
(2) Other sources	3	6	9
	—	—	—
	18	14	32
	—	—	—

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under:—

Provided with Community Care ...	18	14	32
	—	—	—

At the end of the year there were 334 mentally subnormal persons on the register, details are:—

Age	Under 16	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 and over	
Male ...	22	44	48	30	7	3	—	154
Female ...	15	43	57	35	16	9	5	180
	37	87	105	65	23	12	5	334

This figure when added to that of those in Mentally Subnormal Hospitals total 570.

This represents 4.78 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1963 was 4.49.

Junior Training Centre

The arrangements for the training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre, 58, Earlham Road, continues. At the end of the year there were 22 names on the register, together with 16 in the Special Care Unit. This Unit accommodates those children who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they are not yet socially developed to attend the Junior Training Centre. They are all transported to and from the Centre by Ambulance Service Vehicles and a mid-day meal is provided for them. In the summer months a day's outing to the sea-side is arranged for them and at Christmas they had the usual party and also attended a matinee performance of one of the local pantomimes.

Adult Training Centre

The numbers attending this Centre continue to increase and at the end of the year there were 83 trainees on the roll. This comprised 49 males (24 City; 25 County) and 34 females (18 City; 16 County).

An open day was held in October when parents were invited to visit the Centre. During the year the Centre was visited by representatives from local industry, student nurses and others interested in mental health work.

The types of work carried out in previous years continued in 1964. A new activity, which has been started during the period is the hemming and rigging of sails for model yachts. This is semi-skilled work involving the use of sewing machines and it is an intricate and time-consuming occupation. The final product has to be of a very high standard.

During the year, with the co-operation of the management of a large supermarket in the City, two parties of girls were conducted round the store by an assistant supervisor from the Adult Training Centre. The object of these two visits being that a shopping list was drawn up of items which a normal family would require during a week and they were allowed to take whichever items were needed from the racks in the store, comparing prices, with weights, and conveying them to the cash desk. This enabled the girls to gain experience in shopping.

The Social Club for Subnormals continued to be held on Tuesday nights throughout the year in the Junior Training Centre premises. Initially the Club was only open to male subnormals but it proved so popular that in December membership was extended to subnormal girls. By the end of the year there was an average weekly attendance of 10 and it is noticeable that increasing the numbers and having a mixed Club has advantages.

Here again the voluntary organisations help. One of the Mental Welfare Officers is on duty at the meeting each week but

it was felt that one person would not be enough to run the Club when the numbers increased and when girls were invited to attend, and so the Local Association for Mental Health kindly offered to assist each week and at least one member of the Association comes along and helps to organise the multifarious activities.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 436 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 361.53 compared with (367.38 in 1963). Admissions were 11,564 (11,339), discharges 11,078 (10,797) and deaths 485 (524).

(b) *Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 54.13 compared with (52.59 in 1963). Admissions 3,084 (2,995), discharges 3,204 (2,939) and deaths 41 (56).

(c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 329 beds, of which 160 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis, and 51 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 246.34 compared with (246.19 in 1963), admissions 6,258 (5,876), discharges 5,666 (5,230) and deaths 594 (631).

(d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily occupancy was 9.90 compared with (10.10 for 1963). Admissions 419 (411), discharges 415 (412) and deaths nil (0).

(e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. This hospital has 103 beds for Chronic Sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 99.89 compared with (99.9 in 1963). Admissions 203 (165), discharges 42 (25) and deaths 152 (146).

(f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 325 beds for males and 452 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 750: 325 males, 425 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital is 112 beds and 107 were occupied, all by females.

(g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*. See pages 45 to 50.

III.—WELFARE OF BLIND
PERSONS
AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has kindly sent me the following information :—

33 persons were registered as blind, and 19 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 24 blind persons and 8 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows :—

	5-20	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Registered Blind	...	—	4	20	24
Partially Sighted	...	—	2	6	8

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially-sighted persons are suffering, and for whom no treatment is recommended, are listed on page 53.

The treatment recommended and follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 9 blind persons and 11 partially-sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up Action, etc.
Cataract	89	Surgical	Treatment refused.
	81	Surgical	Now deceased.
	73	Surgical	On waiting list for operation.
	73	Surgical	Operation performed (successful).
	67	Surgical	On waiting list for operation.
Cataract and Other	84	Ophthalmic	
		Medical Supervision	
Glaucoma	84	Ophthalmic	
		Medical Supervision	
Others	66	Ophthalmic	
		Medical Supervision	
	40	Medical Supervision	

Partially Sighted

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended	Follow-up Action, etc.
Cataract	85	Surgical (If health permits)	
	83	Surgical	On waiting list for operation.
	69	Surgical	Operation performed (successful).
Cataract and Other	69	Surgical	On waiting list for operation.
Others	70	Medical Supervision	
	69	Medical Supervision	
	67	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	
	64	Sight improved with special glasses	
	60	Medical Supervision	
	50	Hospital Supervision	
	21	Medical Supervision	

Blind and Partially-sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of BD8.

		Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract	...	84, 82	
Cataract and Others		85, 79	
Glaucoma	...	89, 84, 76, 74, 65	
Others	...	92, 88, 86, 82, 81, 79, 79, 78, 77, 73, 68, 64, 64, 62, 57	93, 89, 87, 84, 81, 80, 60, 54

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section "F" of B.D. 8 recommends :—

	Cataract	Cataract & Others	Glaucoma	Others	Blind	Partially Sighted
(a) <i>Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind	...	5	1	2	9	—
Registered Partially Sighted	3	1	—	7	—	11
(b) <i>No Treatment</i>						
Registered Blind	...	2	5	15	24	—
Registered Partially Sighted	—	—	—	8	—	8

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page 59)

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1,659 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9 mths. to 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 and over	Age un-known	Total 1964	Total 1944	Total 1934
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	11	52	10	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	89	226	553
Whooping Cough ...	3	7	4	1	9	13	12	14	46	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	124	97	(a)
Measles ...	2	7	9	17	91	102	113	99	272	16	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	736	263	(a)
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	10	40	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	41	116
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	3	3	4	2	25	64	162
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	3	2	1	15	206	(a)
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	1	6	4	3	59	211	54	10	24	9	22	—	—	404	21	(a)
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	12	14	12	24	82	33	6	7	19	13	7	2	—	232	32	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paratyphoid B Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	—
Scabies ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	1201	(a)
Vermineous conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	582	(a)
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	248
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total 1964	Total 1944	Total 1934
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	11	46
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	19	104

Disease				Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases admitted to Hospital during 1934
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	243
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	89	—	485
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	124	7	19
Measles	...	...	...	736	4	73
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	—	12
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	25	1	79
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	1	68
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	10	4	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	7	2	4
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	3
Paratyphoid B. Fever	...	...	...	—	—	8
Dysentery	...	...	...	232	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	404	7	(a)
Jaundice	...	...	...	15	—	(a)
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	4	3	—
Scabies	...	...	...	6	—	(a)
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	3	—	(a)
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	1	1	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	2
Malaria	...	...	...	—	—	1

(a) Not notifiable in 1934

Scarlet Fever

89 cases, compared with 114 in 1963 were notified. No death occurred.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

124 notifications were received compared with 71 in 1963. 7 cases were admitted to hospital. 1 death occurred.

Measles

736 cases were notified during the year. 4 were admitted to hospital.

Acute Encephalitis

4 cases (1 infective, 3 post infectious) were notified. 3 were admitted to hospital.

Poliomyelitis

Again no case was notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

1 case was admitted to hospital.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications decreased from 52 in 1963 to 25, and no notification of acute influenzal pneumonia was received. There were 8 deaths from acute primary pneumonia.

Erysipelas

3 cases were notified compared with 1 in 1963.

Puerperal Pyrexia

			Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
Uterine infections	...	...	—	3
Urinary tract infections	...	...	—	1
Respiratory infections	...	...	3	—
Breast infections	...	...	1	1
Unknown causes	...	...	—	1
			—	—
			4	6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Notifications	...	...	...	...	7
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	...	3
Institutional Confinements	...	...	...	...	4
In all cases the vision was unimpaired.					

Dysentery

232 cases were notified and 2 were admitted to hospital.

As in 1963 the majority of the cases arose from outbreaks of Sonne dysentery in schools with evidence of spread in the households of infected children.

The following is a summary of the findings:—

<i>No. of Sonne positive</i> individuals	...	390
Primary cases	...	181
Secondary cases	...	209

Food handlers involved:—

Positive cases	...	...	...	4
Contacts of Positive cases	...	...	...	14

<i>Age groups</i>		M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	64	50
5 — 9 years	...	71	73
10—14 „	...	25	23
15—24 „	...	7	15
25—34 „	...	17	22
35—44 „	...	8	13
45—64 „	...	2	—
65 years and over	...	—	—
		194	196

Food Poisoning

16 outbreaks were reported during the year caused by :—

Agent				No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases notified and otherwise ascertained
S. typhimurium	...	...	...	4	502
S. brandenburg	...	...	...	1	6
Not identified	...	...	...	11	25
				—	—
				16	533
				—	—

An outbreak of *S. typhimurium* infection occurred in July details of which are contained in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

49 single cases were notified and otherwise ascertained caused by :—

Agent				No. of Cases
<i>S. typhimurium</i>	...	...	...	4
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	...	...	...	1
<i>S. Oslo</i>	...	...	...	1
Not identified	...	...	...	43
				—
				49
				—

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis is notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region.

The annual notifications for Norwich since the Regulations came into force have been as follows :—

1944	...	206	1954	...	34
1945	...	36	1955	...	24
1946	...	30	1956	...	13
1947	...	25	1957	...	28
1948	...	131	1958	...	274
1949	...	184	1959	...	46
1950	...	101	1960	...	34
1951	...	34	1961	...	80
1952	...	19	1962	...	81
1953	...	20	1963	...	24
			1964	...	15

Scabies and Verminous conditions

6 cases of Scabies were notified by general practitioners compared with 12 in 1963.

Some of these patients were treated by the general practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

3 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from general practitioners.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The times of the out-patient clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital remain the same as in the previous year. 5 new cases of syphilis, 81 of gonorrhoea and 157 of other conditions attended from Norwich.

Dr. H. G. Rogerson, the Consultant Venerologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has kindly sent me his comments.

“ During 1964 there was a slight decrease in venereal disease compared with the previous year. There was too, less patients attending for conditions associated with venereal diseases. There were still many patients suffering from venereophobia, a condition which was stressed in the Report last year.

“ It is still recommended that all pregnant women, who have been treated for acquired syphilis in the past, should have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.”

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:—

Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	45
Eye Swab	...	...	1
Hand Swab	...	...	1
Vomit	...	...	2
Faeces and Urine	...	...	3,937
Bloods	...	...	27
Water	...	...	259
Milk	...	...	291
Ice Cream	...	...	195
Other Foods	...	...	33

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1964.

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respi atory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „	..	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „	..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 „	..	5	1	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 „	..	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	..	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Totals	..	16	5	21	1	2	3	2	1	3	—	1	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Box Maker	...	1	Clerk	...	1
Brewer's Labourer	...	2	Household duties	...	2
Bricklayer	...	1	Printing worker	...	1
Bulldozer driver	...	1	School teacher	...	1
Clerk	...	1			
Engineer	...	1			
Fireplace maker	...	1			
Fitter	...	1			
French Polisher	...	1			
Metal solderer	...	1			
Publican	...	1			
Retired miller	...	1			
Retired publican	...	1			
Toolmaker	...	1			
Unemployed general labourer	...	1			
		16			

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			FEMALES		
Fitter	...	1	Household duties	...	1
			Secretary	...	1
		1			

The 3 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were neck glands, aged 29 years, kidney, aged 48 years, and rectum, 56 years.

In addition to the 24 new notifications, 25 further cases (24 Respiratory) came to my notice in 1964 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus, in all, 49 cases of Tuberculosis, 45 Lung and 4 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 22 of the 25 cases were transfers to this city from other areas, 1 was obtained from the death returns, 1 was restored to the register and 1 posthumous notification was received. Age and sex distribution of the further 25 cases were as follows:—

			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	„	...	—	1	—	—	1
15—24	„	...	2	6	1	—	9
25—34	„	...	—	4	—	—	4
35—44	„	...	1	2	—	—	3
45—54	„	...	3	1	—	—	4
55—64	„	...	1	—	—	—	1
65 and over	...	3	—	—	—	—	3
			10	14	1	—	25

Of the cases notified 70.83% were male and 29.17% females. 70.83% were married, 20.83% were single, and 8.33% were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 33.33% of the cases.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:—

		1964	1954
Respiratory	M.	50.88	37.09
Respiratory	F.	46.40	30.42
Non-respiratory	M.	56.00	31.30
Non-respiratory	F.	38.50	25.60

Notifications in 1964, totalling 24 were 12 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 15 and 3 non-respiratory cases were notified.

Deaths

4 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 8 during 1963 and 3 in 1962. 3 occurred in hospital.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12
1957		5	1	6	4	1	5
1958		7	1	8	6	1	7
1959		7	2	9	6	2	8
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		8	3	11	6.68	2.51	9.19
1962		2	1	3	1.67	.83	2.50
1963		7	1	8	5.86	.84	6.70
1964		3	1	4	2.51	.84	3.35

Report of the Chest Physician

New Cases

Twenty-one new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1964, a decrease of fifteen from the previous year. There were three new cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, an increase of three from the previous year.

Source of new cases (Pulmonary and non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis)

			1962	1963	1964
Mass Radiography Unit	...	...	4	2	4
General Practitioners	...	...	32	19	17
Contacts	...	...	4	8	2
Others	...	...	5	10	1
Transfers in	...	...	14	23	16

X-ray only Service

5,935 persons (including 1,127 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest X-ray only, and 243 or 4.09% were recalled for appointment. Seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 1.2 per thousand) and thirty-one cases of carcinoma of the lung (a rate of 5.2 per thousand) were discovered. The ~~1,217~~ ¹¹³⁴ expectant mothers who were X-rayed represents approximately 63.4% of the total number of Norwich mothers confined during the year, which is an increase of 6.4% compared with 1963, an improvement on the last three years.

Contact Examinations

251 new contacts were examined (73 at the Clinic and 178 by X-ray only).

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children and older school children not already vaccinated.

69.9% (69.3% in 1963) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows :—

	Total No. of tests initiated	No.	Positive Cases % of completed cases	No. vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. referred for chest X-ray
13-year-old children	718	54	7.9	631	20
Older school children	507	62	13.1	410	26

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of negative reactors	...	...	1,330
No. of positive reactors	...	...	64
No. absent at time of reading	...	...	23
No. Heaf Tested	...	...	1,417
No. whose parents declined test	...	...	328
No. entrants examined	...	...	1,745

Of the 64 children who gave positive reactions, 50 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. 14 were found to be normal following chest radiograph or further Heaf test.

Cancer of the lung

There were 68 deaths in Norwich from lung cancer, 56 male and 12 female, a decrease of three over the previous year. This shows a decrease of 4 males and an increase of 1 female. During the year 56 new cases (50 male and 6 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 43 (39 male and 4 female) were discovered at the Chest Clinic.

Rehabilitation

The local authority was not called upon to accept financial responsibility for any tuberculosis patient during the year.

Rehousing of Tuberculosis Persons and Families

On list at 31st December, 1963	3
Additions 1964	1
Rehoused 1964	1
Removed from list 1964	—
On list at 31st December, 1964	3

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1959—3.

	Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1960	13	3	2
1961	7	12	2
1962	6	4	—
1963	1	3	1
1964	1	1	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1964—3.

Visitation

One Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. She also attends with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. This officer made visits as under during the year.

		TUBERCULOUS		NON-TUBERCULOUS
		First Visits	Re-visits	Visits
Families or households	...	16	860	161
Patients	...	5	575	116
Home Contacts	...	38	1,661	263

In addition, 307 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 5 visits to tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 6 cases, making 600 visits.

Assistance

14,849 pints of milk were supplied free to 49 tuberculous persons.

During the year 5 patients were supplied with clothing. One garden shelter was on loan at the end of the year.

A Suction Pump operated by the pressure of the water supply previously supplied to a chronic bronchitic was still on loan at the end of the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

I have been informed by the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit that, during the year, the main survey undertaken by the Unit was an intensive survey of the North Norwich area, which resulted in 5,436 (4,474 Norwich residents and 962 Norfolk residents) being X-rayed. The results of the X-ray examinations are given below:—

	Males	Females	Total	1963 Total
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations	2,603	2,833	5,436	12,341
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:—				
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	3	1	4	1
(b) Cases requiring Chest Clinic observation ...	6	8	14	6
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	3	2	5	3

Rate per 1000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed=0.74

(The active cases were 3 males (City), age 20, 28 and 55, and a female (County) age 32)

Visits to Factories

An engineering and a clothing factory were visited during the year and 2,182 employees were X-rayed—no disease was discovered.

University of East Anglia

Two visits were paid to the University, on the first occasion in February, 150 students and staff were X-rayed, and on the second, in October, 415—no disease was discovered.

H.M. Prison, Norwich

A total of 218 staff and inmates were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

Hospital Staff Examinations

During the year 457 Hospital Staff were X-rayed—no disease was discovered.

Weekly X-ray Session at the Norwich Chest Clinic

At the weekly session for X-ray of General Practitioners referrals, etc., on Friday morning (on behalf of the Chest Clinic), a total of 299 (173 males and 126 females) Norwich residents were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

In addition, 599 patients from Hellesdon Hospital were X-rayed—1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic was found.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) **WATER Supply**

The Engineer and Manager of the Water Department has kindly given the following information:—

- (a) The water supplied has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) 48 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum were bacteriologically examined and all were unsatisfactory. 1,062 samples were taken from water going into supply and all were of the highest bacteriological quality. A typical chemical analysis is attached. The fluorine content was .08 p.p.m.
- (c) The water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected, as far as possible, by treatment with lime. Determination of lead content at monthly intervals show results varying from .05 p.p.m. to .23 p.p.m.
- (d) There was no contamination.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses in Norwich was 42,137 representing a population of approximately 120,000 and about 120 people were supplied by standpipe.

(b) **Chemical Analysis of Treated Water**

Bacteriological analysis

Coliform Count			
Presumptive	...	...	0
Confirmed	...	...	0
			Coliform absent
Total Bacterial count per ml, nutrient agar 24 hrs. 37C	...	...	28

Physical

Temperature	...	...	4.5C
Appearance	...	...	Clear
Colour	...	...	5 Hazen
pH	...	...	7.7
Taste	...	...	Slightly Earthy
Odour	...	...	None
Langeliers Index	...	...	0

Chemical

Residual Chlorine	...	...	.10 p.p.m.
Free Co ₂	...	...	8.0
Alkalinity CaCO ₃	...	...	225.0
Chloride Cl	...	...	50.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	...	.042
Albuminoid Nitrogen	N	...	.067

Nitrogen as Nitrite	N	...	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrate	N	...	2.63
Total Hardness	CaCo ₃	...	340.0
Temporary	...	...	225.0
Permanent	...	...	115.0
By calculation	...	...	337.0
Due to Calcium	...	...	318.0
Due to Magnesium	...	...	19.0
Calcium	Ca	...	127.25
Magnesium	Mg	...	4.58
Carbonate	Co ₃	...	135.0
Sulphate	SO ₄	...	90.5
Nitrate	NO ₃	...	11.64
Silica	SiO ₂	...	7.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ Al ₂ O ₃	...	...	1.0
Suspended Solids	180C	...	Nil
Total Solids	...	...	465.0
Iron	Fe	...	.01
Manganese	Mn	...	Nil
Lead	pb	...	Nil
Copper	Cu	...	Nil
Zinc	zn	..	Nil
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	225.0
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	126.48
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	1.52
Magnesium Chloride	...	...	16.77
Sodium Chloride	...	...	65.15
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	15.96

(c) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. Also, the Water Engineer informs me of any sickness amongst the employees, and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 20 newly appointed employees were examined and in 9 instances re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

d) Wells

The number of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells remains at 31. Those wells used for drinking purposes or in connection with the food industry are regularly sampled. The only well which gave cause for serious concern was one situated close to the river and the dry summer was thought to have been a contributory cause, permitting river water to contaminate the well water. The water from this well is not now used for drinking purposes and is used only for floor washing.

(e) **Routine Sampling by the Health Department**

As far as the water going into the supply is concerned, 307 samples were examined bacteriologically and all were satisfactory.

(f) **Drainage and Sewerage**

The following information has kindly been supplied by the City Engineer :—

The reconstruction of defective sewers was carried out in the Stafford Street area and The Close, and at 6-24 Mousehold Lane: the cesspools were abandoned and connection to the main drainage made.

The Pulls Ferry river siphon was completed. This is to be incorporated in the proposed Riverside Road Interceptor Sewer scheme.

An inquiry into a possible sewage purification works at Colney was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and its decision is awaited.

The Whitlingham Sewage Purification Works is functioning well and there have been no complaints of smell from sludge.

Annual Report

OF

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1964

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the public health inspectorate during 1964.

Staffing difficulties started in January when the Abattoir Superintendent left to take up a similar post elsewhere. He was not replaced until early May, and then at the expense of the existing staff, for one of the district inspectors was promoted to fill the vacancy. Another Inspector left in October, and the two vacant posts had not been filled by the end of the year. The two trainees who passed their intermediate examination in June were able to commence making their contribution to the work of public health inspection, but the recruitment of two further trainees in October naturally added to the duties of the district inspectors. Nevertheless this seems to be the only solution to the problem of obtaining qualified staff. At the same time, the work of the public health inspectorate is constantly increasing e.g. there was again an increase in throughput of animals at the Abattoir and Pointers' slaughterhouse over 1963, of 20% and

14% respectively, which necessitated yet more time being spent on meat inspection. Incidentally, the 70,437 carcasses inspected is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number inspected in 1954.

I must also mention the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act which came into force during the year. This new responsibility was met in the first instance by the appointment in April of a junior assistant, who was engaged mainly on registration of premises coming within the purview of the Act. Although over 1400 premises were registered it is felt that there is a considerable number still to come. Similarly the small number of accidents reported emphasises that some employers are either not aware of or are neglecting their responsibilities in these matters. Lack of staff prevented any general inspections under the Act; the Council authorised the appointment of two juniors for this purpose but they had not been recruited by the end of the year. In the absence of information which can only be derived from full inspection of premises, it is not possible to comment upon the standards obtaining in Norwich by comparison with the standards laid down in the Act.

In the field of rodent control, there was a further rise in the number of new complaints, amounting to 11% over the previous year. With the object of coping with the increased work, provision was made in the 1965/66 Estimates for a second van to be purchased.

I have already drawn attention to the 20% rise in throughput at the Abattoir on the 1963 figures and it is gratifying to note the continuance of this trend. Authorisation was received from the French and West German Governments for the export of meat from the Abattoir to those countries, and several wholesalers sent consignments abroad. It became apparent that the cold storage accommodation was inadequate in size, and the Council agreed to enlarge these stores at a cost of approximately £20,000. From the point of view of animal disease, it is interesting to see that tuberculosis in bovines has steadily declined over the past ten years and has now been virtually eradicated. The same cannot be said of cysticercus bovis, the incidence of which remains steady.

Redevelopment of parts of the commercial centre of the City has brought with it an influx of multiple stores and supermarkets, and one is immediately impressed by the appearance of these establishments, with their modern methods of presentation and packaging, which do much to raise the standards of food handling. This is no criticism of small independent food traders, many of whom have moved with the times in this respect. On 8 occasions firms were prosecuted for offences relating to the sale of food, details of which are given in the report. 6 of the cases arose as a result of complaints from the public, which indicates that consumers are more ready to play their part in ensuring that the highest standards of food production are maintained.

Although the number of complaints of noise dealt with appears small, a considerable amount of time and thought has had to be devoted to finding solutions to these knotty problems, not the least of which is the necessity to establish that the noise worrying the residents is sufficient to constitute a statutory nuisance. With the ever-increasing traffic on the roads it is inevitable that the general level of noise is increasing also. Though people become accustomed to this during the day time, they are acutely sensitive to isolated noises from other sources occurring at night when traffic noises are much less. Solutions to these problems are not easily found and with growing industrial activity in the City one can anticipate more time having to be spent in this field.

The refuse collection and disposal service calls for little comment other than that given in the report. There are however two new factors emerging. Firstly it is much more difficult than it used to be to obtain suitable casual labour to replace absentees through sickness and annual holiday. Secondly, it may be that the time is not far distant when some modification of the present system of refuse collection will have to be considered, with a view to finding a cleaner way of transferring the dustbin contents to the collecting vehicle.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to my Deputy and all members of my staff for their co-operation and assistance, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and help during the past year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts and Bye-laws

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year.

1,584 nuisances detected.

103 notices served by order of the Health Committee.

593 informal notices served.

17 statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17.

3,493 premises inspected.

1,393 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 12 cases. 3 were granted, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary works had been carried out before the hearing.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 6 dealers in rags, skins and bones, 1 fellmonger, and one establishment engaged in the processes of gut scraping, fat and tallow melting, fat extracting and bone boiling.

In respect of the processes of fat and tallow melting, fat extracting and bone boiling, it was necessary to take proceedings against the firm concerned for causing a nuisance by offensive smell, and the Magistrates made an order for the nuisance to be ended within three months. At the end of this period the offenders re-appeared before the Magistrates for non-compliance with the Order and were fined £5. Two deodorising plants were installed in the factory, which was kept under frequent observation, but which did not provide a complete solution to the problem.

Common Lodging Houses

There are two registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Drainage

213 premises were visited in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is one licensed caravan site. 40 inspections were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans. The proposal to establish a municipal caravan site on land at Marston Lane is still under consideration.

Sanitary Conditions of Cinemas

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the five cinemas in the City.

Piggeries

During the year 10 inspections of piggeries were made.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 2,800 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, e.g. dysentery; and food poisoning, e.g. *Salmonella typhimurium* infections.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling- houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints ...	1,155	190	57	1,402

Treatment in the City sewers

Baits containing fluoracetamide formula I/F (1081) were placed in selected sewer manholes throughout the City. This would appear a most effective poison for this purpose.

Treatment of refuse tips

Treatments were carried out at Harford refuse tip in the spring and autumn and post-baiting indicated that nearly 100 per cent. eradication had been achieved.

Pigeon Control

It was necessary, because of complaints received, to continue taking steps to reduce the pigeon population. During the year 732 birds and 170 eggs were destroyed, and it appears that these measures, which have been taken since 1962, may have to continue indefinitely.

Pet Shops, etc.

7 premises were licensed and 11 inspections were made. Licensing conditions applicable thereto have now been extended to establishments where dogs and cats are boarded and two such premises were granted licences.

Factories

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

	Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	44	25	—	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	563	58	4	—
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers) ...	92	92	—	—
	Total ...	699	175	4	—
		78			

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	4	3	—	—	—
Total	7	9	—	—	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified	No. of contraventions
Wearing apparel—making, etc. ...	324	—
Box making, etc. ...	9	—
Brushmaking ...	1	—
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc.	109	—
Total ...	443	—

Bag flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 15 inspections were made. 15 samples of filling material were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

Shops Act

69 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The part of the Act relating to registration of premises came into force on the 1st May, and many of the other provisions on the 1st August. No general inspections were carried out, and most of the work done was administrative in nature, i.e. registration of premises and dealing with enquiries relating to various aspects of the Act. The number of premises registered by the end of the statutory period, i.e. 31st July, was 1,045, and it had reached 1,344 by the end of the year. Full details are given below. No accidents were reported, all of a minor character, and not requiring detailed investigation. A small number of informal visits

was made, at the request of employers seeking advice on standards of amenities which they would be expected to provide and maintain in new and existing buildings. It was the Council's intention, however, as soon as the necessary staff had been appointed and trained, first to survey their own offices, so as to be in a position to assess their responsibilities in the matter of office accommodation, prior to embarking on a programme of general inspection of commercial premises. It was not possible to commence this survey by the end of the year.

Class of premises	Premises registered	No. on register at end of year
Offices	...	530
Retail shops	...	756
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	101
Catering establishments open to public, canteens		37
Fuel storage depots	...	10
		1,434

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	8,950
Retail shops	6,339
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,458
Catering establishments open to the public	867
Canteens	260
Fuel storage depots	91
	17,965
Total: Males	8,626
Females	9,339

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Baths and Lakenham Bath, for bacteriological examination, was carried out whilst the baths were open to the public, with satisfactory results.

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling was also carried out at the three school swimming baths. Of the 97 samples only three were unsatisfactory, but regular supervision was called for to maintain the water in a satisfactory condition.

Technical Training Lectures, etc.

Two further trainee public health inspectors were engaged in October (bringing the total to four) and commenced their four-year period of training, attending weekly the approved course of lectures at South-East London Technical College. The two trainees appointed in 1962 were successful in the Intermediate examination held in June, and progressed to the third year of their training. Lectures were given at the Norwich City College for the Tradesman's Certificate of the Institute of Meat, and many requests from local organisations for talks on the work of the public health inspector were fulfilled.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

22 samples of feeding stuffs were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. One sample did not conform because the percentage of one of the constituents was outside the permitted limits of variation. This discrepancy was brought to the attention of the manufacturer concerned and the fault has since been corrected. 2 samples of fertilisers were also taken, both of which proved satisfactory.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

39 families were rehoused from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister. 59 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following areas were represented :—

	Dwelling houses	Flats	Total	Population
31-97 Anchor Street Clearance Area ...	1	32	33	59
Eaton Clearance Areas	50	—	50	75

The Philadelphia Lane, etc. Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, was approved by the Minister.

Individual Unfit Houses

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	2
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	15
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	5
4. Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	5

House-Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows :—

(a) By the Council	...	...	...	...	170
(b) Privately	...	...	...	...	163

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	4,335
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	5,488
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	842
(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1,008
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	113
4. Number of dwelling houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	593

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	455
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	64
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	67
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	21

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	2
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	15
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	5
4. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	11
5. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	12
6. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	1
7. Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	Nil
8. Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	3
9. Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	5
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	2
3. Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	Nil

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1964	30

F.—Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order	Nil
--	-----

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	4
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form "J")	...	...	1
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	3
Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair	...	...	2
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December ... 78

No. of licences in force at 31st December :—

(a) Dealer's (pre-packed) milk licence :

(i) Tuberculin Tested ... 97

(ii) Pasteurised ... 95

(iii) Sterilised ... 77

(b) Dealer's Licence (Tuberculin Tested) ... 6

(c) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence ... 1

Regular routine sampling of all designations of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out. The bacteriological results are as under :—

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin tested	105	2	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	158	3	161	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	21	—

Four samples of Tuberculin tested milk were also examined for the presence of brucella abortus and were found to be negative.

287 samples were tested in the office for milk-fat content, and found satisfactory.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City, and no samples of liquid egg were taken for the purpose of the Alpha-Amylase test.

Meat and Other Foods

Inspection of Meat

There are two slaughterhouses in the City :—

(a) The City of Norwich Abattoir, Harford Bridges, Hall Road, operated by the Health Department;

(b) the private slaughterhouse at Aylsham Road, operated by Messrs. G. E. & G. H. Pointer in connection with their wholesale business.

Details of animals killed and inspected :—

Number inspected at :	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	... Equivalent Cattle Units
Corporation							
Abattoir ...	10,435	563	92	6,644	16,652	34,386	20,686
Pointer's ...	113	19	128	14	35,777	36,051	18,088
	10,548	582	220	6,658	52,429	70,437	38,774

Condemnations of meat at slaughterhouses

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Whole Carcases con- demned	6	4	11	10	88
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,340	145	6	60	5,406
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12.8 %	25.4 %	7.7 %	1.05 %	10.49 %
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	2	—	—	1,024
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.13 %	0.35 %	—	—	1.9 %
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	41	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Percentages of carcasses diseased:—

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

		Cattle excluding Cows %	Cows %	Calves %	Sheep and Lambs %	Pigs %
1950/54 (average)	...	33.03	33.24	0.66	10.49	7.09
1962	...	11.9	26.4	1.88	1.04	9.5
1963	...	12.4	32.0	2.8	1.6	9.1
1964	...	12.8	25.4	7.7	1.05	10.49

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

1950/54 (average)	...	12.58	23.47	0.05	0.0	1.97
1962	...	0.31	0.39	0.0	0.0	2.41
1963	...	0.32	0.85	0.0	0.0	1.4
1964	...	0.13	0.35	0.0	0.0	1.9

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	623	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	4	25	200
Actinomycosis	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	316
Bruising	—	—	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	142
Cirrhosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	114	—
Contamination	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	—
Congestion	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1139	—
Cystic	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	142	—
Cysticercus bovis	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	—	—	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	664	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Emphysema	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Fibrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infarcts	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Inflammation	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
Injury	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—
Johnne's Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	Fish	Other Foods	Tins
17 cwt.	10 cwt.	2 tons 13 cwt.	3,162

Chemical Examination of Food and Drugs

The following table shows that 18.1% of samples purchased at random and analysed by the Public Analyst were reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect. The percentage was slightly higher than in 1963 and again the discrepancies were almost equally divided between deficiencies in composition and errors in labelling or description. Each case was taken up with the vendor or manufacturer and a satisfactory solution arrived at.

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs	4	7	—	1
Beverages	—	11	—	2
Bread and bread mixes ..	—	7	—	3
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	6	—	—
Cakes, pastries and biscuits ..	1	5	—	1
Cake and pudding mixes ..	—	3	—	—
Cakes and pastries, cream filled	1	3	1	2
Cereals	—	3	—	—
Cheese and cheese products ..	1	4	—	1
Colouring, flavouring and decorative materials ..	—	24	—	—
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	2	17	1	3
Cream and artificial cream ..	—	5	—	1
Custard powder and blancmange	—	1	—	—
Fish cakes	—	1	—	—
Fish, tinned	—	10	—	4
Flour	—	2	—	—
Fruit, dried	—	4	—	1
*Fruit, dried	—	1	—	—
*Fruit, fresh	—	11	—	—
Fruit, tinned	1	10	1	1
Fruit puddings and pie filling mixtures	—	4	—	1
Herbs and spices	—	3	—	1
Ice cream	—	11	—	—
Ice lolly	—	1	—	—
Jam, marmalade and conserves	—	9	—	—
Jellies	—	3	—	—

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
† Meat, raw	—	6	—	1
Meat, prepared	2	21	2	3
Meat products	2	10	2	6
‡ Milk	2	4	—	1
Milk, goat's	—	3	—	1
Milk, tinned	—	4	—	1
Potato crisps and sticks	—	4	—	2
Sauces, pickles and condiments	—	13	—	3
Sausages	2	12	1	5
Soup	1	4	—	1
Sugar	—	1	—	—
Sweets and chocolate	2	19	2	5
Vegetables, dried	—	1	—	—
* Vegetables, fresh	—	8	—	—
Vegetables, tinned	—	3	—	—
Vinegar	—	2	—	—
Yoghourt	1	1	1	1
Unclassified	1	10	1	1
	23	292	12	53

* Samples taken for the presence of pesticide residues.

† Samples taken for the presence of colouring matter.

‡ In addition to the 287 samples of milk tested in the office for milk fat content and referred to earlier.

Food Premises

Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	47
Butchers	...	151
Dairies	...	4
Bakehouses	...	28
Public houses	...	337
Catering establishments	...	330
Fried fish shops	...	60
Other food premises	...	683

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Act :—

Ice-cream	...	458
Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food and sausages	...	178

(ii)	<i>Milk and Dairies Regulations</i>			
	Dairy premises on register	...	...	4
(iii)	<i>Inspections of registered food premises</i>			
	Ice-cream	...	...	380
	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food and sausages	...	...	429
	Dairies and milk distributors	...	...	348

(iv) *Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations*

195 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows :—

Time taken to reduce methylene blue				Provisional Grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	...	...	...	1
2½—4 hours	...	...	...	2
½—2 hours	...	...	...	3
0 hours	...	...	...	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into grades 1 or 2.

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	36	27	7	2	—
B	44	37	7	—	—
C	14	9	4	1	—
D	28	24	4	—	—
E	22	19	2	1	—
F	18	13	5	—	—
G	18	16	2	—	—
H	6	4	2	—	—
I	9	8	1	—	—

(v) *Food prosecutions*

- *(a) A Department Store was fined £10 for selling sausages containing less than 65 per cent. meat.
- *(b) A butcher was fined £5 for selling sausages containing added preservative which was not declared.
- (c) Three retailers were each fined £10 on separate offences of having sold mouldy meat pies.
- (d) A bakery firm was fined £25 on each of two offences of selling mouldy apple pies.
- (e) A bakery firm was fined £10 for selling bread containing a piece of lint, and later in the year was again fined £10 for selling bread containing a piece of copper wire.

* These offences were committed in 1963.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

3,291 inspections of food premises were made and 102 letters were sent to persons carrying on food businesses, drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

A market stallholder was fined £5 for smoking whilst handling oranges.

CLEAN AIR

(a) Measurement of Air Pollution

Observations continued during the year to ascertain the extent of air pollution in Norwich, the Corporation being participants in the National Survey of Air Pollution being undertaken by the Warren Spring Laboratory.

(b) Prior approval of furnace installations

Five applications for prior approval in respect of new furnace installations were submitted and approved.

(c) Smoke control areas

Early in the year the Health Committee had under consideration the possibility of making smoke control areas for parts of the city, and decided, in the first instance, in order to determine the question of the availability of the right types of fuel, that a joint consultative committee be set up, representative of the local authority, fuel producers and distributors, local builders and builders' merchants, and other interested parties. This Committee met in June and the Council were assured that authorised smokeless fuels would be available. The Health Committee, in November, considered proposals to establish smoke control areas in the city, and resolved to recommend the Council that a policy of making smoke control orders to cover the whole city within 10–15 years, be adopted. The two areas to be dealt with first be those at Hellesdon/Drayton and at Earlham. The Committee's recommendations were to be discussed by the Council early in 1965.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Judging from the number of complaints received during the year, it appears that the public are becoming increasingly worried by excessive noise from various sources and inevitably turn to the local authority who, they feel can and ought to take remedial action. Complaints regarding 15 alleged nuisances through noise were dealt with, which can be classified as follows:—

Machinery	8
Transport (loading and unloading of vehicles) ...	3
Animal noises	2
Playing of jazz musical instruments	1
Groups of people outside fish and chip shop ...	1

The degree of nuisance differs widely in each case, as does the amount of time needed to resolve the issue. All were dealt with informally and recourse to statutory action was not necessary. 79 visits were made in dealing with these complaints.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection and disposal service continues to run smoothly. A regular weekly collection has been maintained, with the exception of the Christmas holiday period when some parts of the city were not serviced for a fortnight, as a result of the refuse collectors' three-day holiday; the situation was aggravated by the seasonal increase in accumulations of refuse in households and bad weather conditions. Nevertheless every endeavour was made to minimise inconvenience to the householders concerned and normal working was resumed after two weeks. Requests for collection of extra refuse too bulky for the dustbin continue to increase and the Health Committee decided to make provision in the next financial year for the purchase of a lorry more suited to this work than the usual compression type of refuse collection vehicle. Income, both from the collection of trade refuse by the Department and from traders conveying refuse to the Tip in their own transport, shows a substantial increase.

Statistics

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	11,917
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£2,350*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to the Tip	£1,965*
No. of cesspools at end of year	53
No. of pail closets at end of year	66

Transport and Other Equipment

Collection vehicles	20
Cesspool emptier	1
Night soil collection vehicle	1
Lorries	3
Vans	3
Bulldozers	2
Loading shovel	1
Scraper	1

*These figures relate to the 1964-5 financial year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The work of adapting the conveniences to make hand-washing facilities available at all times had been practically completed by the end of the year. Yet another of the older lavatories was demolished, i.e. a urinal situated on brewery property at the Distillery P.H., Distillery Street, as a result of the premises being sold, but new conveniences for both sexes at the Heartsease Community Centre were brought into use in July. A certain amount of vandalism still persists but the situation in this respect has not deteriorated.

The Health Committee gave consideration to the needs of physically handicapped persons with a view to providing a specially-constructed compartment for their use in a centrally situated convenience where attendants are on duty. These plans were not finalised by the end of the year, but it was envisaged that the conveniences at Castle Walk would be the most suitable for adaptation.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.—SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH, NORFOLK, NOR 22 E.

Tel. No. NORWICH 22233 EXT. 300.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1964. This is the 57th Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

It records a year of sound, solid work by the School Health Service of the City.

The report of the Principal School Dental Officer makes gratifying reading in one respect and disappointing in another. It is gratifying that in Norwich school children now have the benefit of an annual dental inspection and indeed it has been found possible to dentally inspect most of the children attending the infant schools twice during the year. I wonder how many other Education Authorities have achieved this? Further, dental health education has been maintained during the year both by advice at the chair-side and talks in the schools. It is also pleasing to note that more parents of pupils at infant schools are accepting treatment for conservation of temporary teeth. The disappointing side of the picture arises when one realizes that this need for treatment still continues. Parents by initiating habits of good dental hygiene can help a great deal and dental health education is obviously also a potent factor, but regrettably Norwich drinking water still continues to contain practically no fluoride. This despite the well proved beneficial effect of an adequate fluoride content in the water on children's teeth. I was very impressed the other day, when talking to the Medical Officer of Health of Watford, by his remarks that the beneficial effects of fluoridation of Watford's water supply over the last six years are now well manifest in the state of the children's teeth.

Unfortunately an outbreak of food poisoning associated with a School Meals Kitchen occurred during the year. This illustrates very well the hazards of mass catering. Some 350 out of 1,060 children who partook of the meal were affected with food poisoning. Fortunately the cases were in the main not very severe and no deaths occurred. The cause of this organism was typhimurium and regrettably it was impossible to demonstrate how it gained access to the food. This organism is commonly associated with Duck eggs and although it was not possible to ascertain if any Duck eggs were used in the preparation of the meal, and indeed the School Meals Service does not purchase Duck eggs, it does raise a considerable doubt

Last year I drew attention to the fact that 9 children of school age died compared with 26 in 1933. While the death of a young person is always tragic it is pleasing to note that in 1964 only 3 school children in Norwich died. This is an all time low figure. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 28. The causes of death of the 3 children were, one a road accident, one Hodgkin's disease and one Leukaemia. Compare this with the conditions that caused the 28 deaths in 1934 as set out below.

Measles	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever			...	...	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			...	...	1
Other T.B. Diseases			...	...	2
Heart Disease	...		...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	2
Diseases of Liver, etc.			...	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases			...	...	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis				...	1
Violence	...	...	...	...	2
Other causes		...	...	...	4

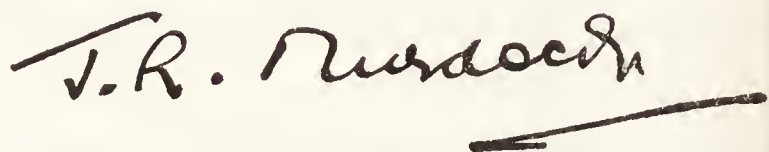
Gone in the role of killers and disablers are the infectious diseases. We are left with virtually road accidents and neoplastic or cancer-like conditions. It is to be fervently hoped that soon medical science will have conquered the latter. If one looks a little more closely at the table for 1934 one finds that 5 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years died from diphtheria. Actually there were 157 cases of diphtheria amongst school children notified in that year. The last recorded case of diphtheria in Norwich (irrespective of age) occurred in 1953, the last death in 1950. In the face of evidence like this it is difficult to understand how anti-immunisationists still maintain their platform.

There were a number of staff changes during the year, one, which particularly I think, merits a mention is that of Mr. J. E. D. Pollard. Mr. Pollard faithfully and competently served this Authority as a School Dental Officer for nearly 30 years. His

genial presence will be missed by parents, children and staff alike. We wish him well in his retirement.

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and of the Director of Education and his staff both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the efficiency of this service would be jeopardised.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been an encouragement throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 19,195 compared with 19,338 at the end of 1963. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	20.	3646 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	17.	5527 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	3.	918 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	13.	5049 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Mixed)	1.	685 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	950 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	865 girls in attendance at end of year

During the year routine medical inspections were carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls and the King Edward VI Grammar School for Boys — both non-Local Education Authority Schools.

At the year end there were some 557 boys in the senior and 75 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 411 girls (seniors) and 154 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery School	...	90 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		75 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi- capped and Delicate Pupils		61 children in attendance at end of year
Educationally Sub - Normal Pupils	...	132 children in attendance at end of year

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percentage of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfactory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For Defective Vision	For all other Conditions	Total Individual Pupils
1960 and later ...	289	95.8	287	7	27	30
1959 ...	1034	94.6	1022	26	148	167
1958 ...	465	94.0	458	19	66	79
1957 ...	93	88.2	93	4	16	18
1956 ...	1506	88.6	1473	57	183	230
1955 ...	146	87.7	140	8	22	29
1954 ...	60	75.0	58	7	18	24
1953 ...	606	75.2	598	25	71	94
1952 ...	675	63.4	667	38	124	152
1951 ...	224	44.2	219	13	42	50
1950 ...	758	21.4	751	34	96	124
1949 and earlier ...	1074	15.2	1061	44	136	176
Total L.E.A. Schools	6930	66.2	6827 (98.51%)	282	949	1173
Non-L.E.A. Schools	102	48.0	102 (100%)	6	13	19
Grand Total	7032	65.9	6929 (98.53%)	288	962	1192

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Special Inspections ...	1016	4
Number of Re-inspections ...	1988	35
Total ...	3004	39

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1964**

(These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)).

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

Defect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	32	22	65	37	128	46	225	105
5	Eye—								
	Vision	52	80	59	230	171	372	282	682
	Squint	28	26	4	11	17	49	49	86
	Other	4	5	4	4	14	11	22	20
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	3	42	4	7	18	49	25	98
	Otitis Media	11	39	3	5	17	36	31	80
	Other	6	13	9	9	26	22	41	44
7	Nose and Throat	32	128	11	36	34	158	77	322
8	Speech	15	35	9	2	17	10	41	47
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	11	—	2	—	5	1	18
0	Heart	7	24	2	11	4	32	13	67
1	Lungs	12	24	13	13	27	58	52	95
2	Developmental—								
	Hernia	5	5	1	1	5	2	11	8
	Other	6	100	8	30	40	159	54	289
3	Orthopædic—								
	Posture	2	5	8	26	9	40	19	71
	Feet	18	55	10	48	25	112	53	215
	Other	23	48	13	34	34	108	70	190
4	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	—	5	3	1	8	7	11	13
	Other	2	4	4	7	4	4	10	15
	Psychological—								
	Developmental	2	7	—	2	120	16	122	25
	Stability	16	92	4	14	42	122	62	228
	Abdomen	2	13	—	4	4	18	6	35
	Other	17	11	4	14	36	50	57	75

Table B—Special Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

Defect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin ...	57	—
5	Eye—		
	Vision ...	99	4
	Squint ...	9	2
	Other ...	2	—
6	Ear—		
	Hearing ...	41	39
	Otitis Media ...	2	2
	Other ...	15	3
7	Nose and Throat	28	11
8	Speech ...	14	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	2
10	Heart ...	—	—
11	Lungs ...	5	—
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia ...	1	—
	Other ...	10	2
13	Orthopædic—		
	Posture ...	—	—
	Feet ...	14	1
	Other ...	12	2
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy ...	1	1
	Other ...	—	1
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	27	1
	Stability ...	27	10
16	Abdomen ...	—	2
17	Other ...	24	3

Table C—Inspections at Non-L.E.A. Schools

[illegible]

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURETIC CLINIC

A special clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters is held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 69 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and only one was thought to be so maladjusted that he required to attend at the Child Guidance Clinic. In all other cases the cause of the wetting was considered to be due to lack of or improper training, or mild emotional disturbance and faulty family relationship insufficiently severe to warrant full scale Child Guidance Clinic investigation. Correct training requires considerable patience and coaxing. Anger worsens the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. No drugs are given, but use of the alarm bell system has continued.

The apparatus has been loaned to 25 children during 1964.

The following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Number of cases attending during 1964	...	...	69
Discharged	...	...	18
Defaulted	...	...	4
Referred to Paediatrician	...	...	2
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	1
Still under observation	...	...	44

The alarm has now been in use since May, 1961 and has been loaned to 55 children, five having used it on more than one occasion. The results achieved are shown in the table below and although the figures are too small to draw firm conclusions, it does appear that girls respond better than boys and that the alarm can be used at any age after five years with an equal chance of success. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet, with no serious emotional disorder, is the most likely to respond to the alarm, that is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a

habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective. Successful use of the alarm also requires the intelligent co-operation of the child and his parents and there have been some conspicuous failures where this has not been forthcoming.

Age at issue	Dry	Improved	Not improved
5	1	1	—
6	2	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	8	4	3
9	4	2	2
10	2	1	2
11	2	1	—
12	3	1	1
13	3	2	2
14	1	—	—
15	1	—	1
Total ...	28 (50.9%) (20 boys 8 girls)	14 (25.5%) (11 boys 3 girls)	13 (23.6%) (11 boys 2 girls)

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

These clinics, nineteen in number, were held during the year at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	2	2
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	1	1
Impetigo	2	4	3	9
Scabies	3	—	—	3
Acne	1	187	4	192
Warts	36	864	7	907
Verrucae	306	540	20	866
Minor Injuries ...	6	2381	1	2388
Septic Sores	11	501	2	514
Other Skin Diseases ...	25	3590	48	3663
Blepharitis	1	101	2	104
Conjunctivitis	3	19	3	25
Other Minor Eye Defects	3	184	—	187
Otorrhoea	1	7	24	32
Other Ear Defects ...	15	24	25	64
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	49	29	78
Enlarged Glands	—	—	2	2
Other Defects	—	101	125	226

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter

Wednesday at 11 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie

Thursday at 11 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

A clinic is also held on alternate Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., conducted by an Ophthalmic Registrar. This additional clinic is necessary in order to keep the number on the waiting list to a minimum.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

156 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	316
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	1290
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	60
Total ...	1666
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ...	643
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	25

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the ægis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 45 school children (including 8 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	2	2
Ventricular Septal Defect	—	14
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	2
Pulmonary Stenosis	1	4
Aortic Stenosis	—	6
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1
Innocent Systolic Murmur	5	4
Cardiac Enlargement	—	2
Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	1
Persistent Common Atrio-Ventricular Canal	—	1

37 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities. 5 were debarred from competitive sport, and 3 debarred from all organised physical activities.

2 children under school age were also examined (old cases). Both were diagnosed as ventricular septal defect, no restrictions being placed on their physical activities.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otitis media who attend schools near the centre of the city may be treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

12 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 2 cases which had recurred.

One child was treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 7 children were given 25 treatments at the District Minor Ailments Clinic.

24 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital Specialists.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46
1958	1	3	13	17
1957	5	12	23	40
1956	5	14	38	57
1955	15	12	24	51

(b) Tonsillectomy 1957-64

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1957	...	...	328	1961	...	...	313
1958	...	...	328	1962	...	...	255
1959	...	...	323	1963	...	...	200
1960	...	...	368	1964	...	...	270

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1964 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
4 years	3	1	4
5 "	37	36	73
6 "	34	41	75
7 "	28	21	49
8 "	10	21	31
9 "	10	10	20
10 "	6	5	11
11 "	1	3	4
12 "	1	2	3
Total	130	140	270

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the second test confirms the presence of deafness then arrangements are made for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants	
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	1960	
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	108	
No. referred from previous year	1	
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:		
—In both ears	24	
—In one ear only	32	
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	46	
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	7	
	Parkside Special School	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to School Medical Officer for testing	37	101
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:		
—In both ears	3	23
—In one ear only	1	13
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ...	29	56
No. of children awaiting test at end of year	4	9

(d) **Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children**

Special classes for partially hearing children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

A group hearing aid installed in September, 1957, has considerably facilitated the class teaching and oral work. Children find it a great help and have been able to take part in class work to a degree which never before has been possible for them.

The classes are in the charge of a Teacher of the Deaf, who undertakes auditory training and speech training of partially hearing pupils, as well as giving guidance to parents of deaf children not yet of school age. Boys and girls discharged from the special class are visited by her periodically at their own schools in order to ascertain progress. Furthermore she attends the Otologists' clinics at the hospital.

In September, 1964, a Teacher of Partially Hearing Children was appointed to the staff of Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children.

During the year 2 boys and 2 girls commenced attendance at the special classes, whilst 3 boys and 2 girls showed such marked improvement that they have been able to return to full term attendance at ordinary school. 1 boy left school over age, and 1 boy left the city.

At the end of 1964 5 boys and 3 girls were in attendance.

Partially hearing children attend these classes part time; for the remainder of their school time they are in ordinary school.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	8
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	270
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	13
Received other forms of treatment ...	174
Total ...	465
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1964 ...	3
(b) In previous years ...	18

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

22 children attending Primary Schools and 21 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 14 Primary School Children and 19 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New cases attending		Old cases attending		Total cases attending
	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Primary and Secondary Schools
Faulty Posture ...	1	3	2	3	3
Flat Foot ...	3	6	2	1	5
Valgus Ankles ...	4	—	1	2	5
Hallux Valgus ...	—	1	—	—	—
Pes Cavus ...	—	1	1	—	1
Claw Toe ...	—	2	—	—	—
Intoeing ...	3	—	—	—	3
Outward Curvature of Tibia ...	—	1	—	—	—
Genu Valgum ...	1	—	2	—	3
Shortening of Leg	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint	—	—	1	2	1
Paralysis due to Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	1
Spastic Paralysis ...	5	—	3	7	8
Perthes Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ...	—	—	—	2	—
Osgood Schlatter's Disease ...	1	1	—	—	1
Depressed Sternum	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous ...	2	5	1	2	3
Totals ...	22	21	14	19	36

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ...	76
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	45
Total ...	121

RINGWORM

No. of Schoolchildren Treated

	By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp ...	—	2	2
Ringworm Body ...	—	1	1

Two new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year. The children affected (a boy aged 7 years and a girl aged 5 years) were treated by their family doctors. The school contacts were inspected with the Woods Lamp, no further cases being found.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very light one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Hewett School.

Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	36375
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Nurses, etc. ...	69
(ii) by Medical Officers ...	2
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	6
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	4
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	30
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents ...	37

Of the total school child population, 0.37% were found during the year to have verminous heads, compared with the last available national figure of 2.67% in 1963.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 52 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

A Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for nine sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 174 school children and 16 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ...	22	30	52	27.4	5	9.6
Cleft Palate ...	—	6	6	3.2	—	—
Spastic ...	2	3	5	2.6	—	—
Dyslalia ...	56	31	87	45.8	25	28.7
Nasal Speech ...	—	2	2	1.0	1	50.0
Delayed Speech	14	11	25	13.2	3	12.0
Other ...	9	4	13	6.8	4	30.7

At the end of the year 95 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 60 other cases were under observation. 11 new cases were awaiting appointments.

A total of 2,425 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 90 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year, 93 Primary, 105 Secondary, 21 Special School Children and 15 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

101 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 2,833.

97 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables below:—

Source	No. of New Cases Referred
Local Education Authority	36
Principal School Medical Officer	18
Chief Welfare Officer re Juvenile Delinquency ...	1
Parents and Friends	9
Physicians — Jenny Lind, Norfolk & Norwich & Gt. Ormond Street Hospitals ...	25
Chief Welfare Officer	1
Chief Constable	1
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1
Probation Officer	3
Speech Therapist	1
Children's Officer	1
	97

Reason for Referral	Girls	Boys	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness &c.)...	15	13	28
Habit Disorders & Physical Symptoms (Disorders of sleep, movement, speech, incontinence, &c.)	7	12	19
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, sex difficulties, &c.)	16	19	35
Juvenile Delinquents	—	1	1
Educational Difficulties (Backwardness, daydreaming, school failure &c.)	3	11	14
	41	56	97

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff

Mr. J. E. D. Pollard retired from the School Dental Service at the end of December, having been a member of the staff since 1935.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The annual dental inspection of the schools has been maintained as in 1963, and it has been possible to inspect most of the infant schools twice. This has resulted in a continued decline in the number of "casuals" attending for emergency treatment.

The Earlham Nursery school was inspected for the first time in March and November and about half of these children offered treatment attended at the clinic.

Parents attending with their children at the first infant inspection have been interviewed, and treatment discussed. Opportunities have been taken to follow up the talks given by the Health Education Officer with regard to oral hygiene and dental health propaganda. More parents of pupils at infant schools are accepting treatment for conservation of temporary teeth, with the result that more fillings have been inserted in temporary teeth and fewer teeth extracted.

A great many children are continuing to have regular treatment from the General Dental Service and very few neglected mouths are seen.

A new, up to date clinic was opened in the Heartsease area of the city during the summer, thus enabling treatment of the pupils in the surrounding schools to be carried out without any unnecessary travelling. The temporary clinic at Thorpe has been closed.

The annual inspection of children at the Parkside and Colman Road Special Schools has, as in previous years, been followed up by treatment on the school premises.

Acknowledgment is made of the help given by the specialists at the West Norwich Hospital in dealing with complicated surgical and orthodontic cases.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority
during the year ended 31st December, 1964**

(a) Dental and Orthodontic Work—

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—

(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	17154
(b) As Specials	...	...	784
(c) Total	...	...	17938
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	13474
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	9008
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	3214

(b) Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)—

(1) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... 10292
(excluding those recorded at (c) (1) below).

(2) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection Treatment }	235 *2214	Total	2449
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(3) Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth }	5729 1949	Total	7678
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(4) Number of Teeth Filled	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth }	5233 1846	Total	7079
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(5) Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth Temporary Teeth }	790 2124	Total	2914
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(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	...	1200
--	-----	------

Half-days devoted to administration of general anæsthetics by:

{ Dentist Medical Practitioners }	92 Nil	Total	92
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(7) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	17
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(8) Other operations	{ Crowns Inlays Other Treatment }	1 Nil 3571	Total	3572
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(c) *Orthodontics—*

(1)	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	...	575
(2)	Half-days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...				*45
(3)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...			46
(4)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...				21
(5)	Cases completed during the year	...	...			18
(6)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...			6
(7)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...		66
(8)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...		66
(9)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...		Nil
(10)	Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists	...	...	...	...	10

* Approximately. No sessions are normally set aside solely for orthodontic work.

(d) *Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—*

(1)	New Cases Treated	...	...	...	...	101
(2)	Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	...				264
(3)	No. of Teeth Extracted	...	...	...		110
(4)	No. of Fillings	...	...	...	...	119
(5)	No. of Other Operations	...	...	...		59
(6)	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	...				68

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1964

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Cases
					Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases		
Alderman Jex	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road	529	—	—	—	3	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road	584	—	—	—	15	5	1	1	—	—	81	1	—	—
Bignold	379	—	—	—	—	13	2	26	—	—	1	—	—	—
Blackdale	257	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bluebell	563	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	111	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove	458	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Cavell	288	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Clarkson	201	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Colman Road	726	—	—	—	1	51	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crome	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson	464	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham	534	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
George White	392	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gurney ...	429	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Heartsease	803	—	—	—	7	1	2	1	—	—	8	—	—	—
Henderson	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Lakenham	1666	—	—	—	6	3	3	338	—	—	2	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	719	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	27	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	153	—	—	—	4	21	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nelson Street	216	—	—	—	1	20	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Nelson Street	528	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 3 cases of Measles, 1 of Whooping Cough and 1 of Dysentery were notified.

Lakenham Food Poisoning Outbreak

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred at the schools served by Lakenham School Kitchen in July. The first intimation received in the department was in the late afternoon of the 15th July when messages were received from the two Lakenham Secondary Schools that approximately 30 children had been taken ill with diarrhoea and vomiting. The next morning the Lakenham Schools reported that many more children were absent and enquiry of the remaining schools served by the Lakenham Kitchen revealed that all except one had children similarly affected whilst no unusual absences were reported from the remaining schools. The one school which reported no cases informed us the following day that six cases had occurred.

The Public Health Inspectors forthwith commenced to visit a sample of those affected and the Principal School Medical Officer visited the Lakenham Kitchen. Inspection showed a very good general standard of hygiene with only minor points of criticism. The staff were all interrogated—none had any illness suggestive of a possible carrier state. Samples of the dinner served on the 14th and 15th July were taken and laboratory specimens requested from all the kitchen staff. Four of the kitchen staff were absent owing to illness and when they were visited it was found that three of them were affected with a similar illness to those of the school children having consumed the same meals, and the fourth had been absent since before the outbreak with an unrelated illness.

Early on the 17th July Dr. Dowsett of the Public Health Laboratory reported that she had isolated a *Salmonella* organism from mayonnaise served on the 14th July and also from cases affected in the outbreak.

A meeting was held at the Lakenham Boys' School at which the Chairman of the Education Committee, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Physical Care Sub-Committee and officers of the Corporation were present and it was agreed that the Kitchen and Schools were to remain open but children and staff who had been ill were to be excluded from school until cleared by this department following laboratory tests. After this meeting a full statement was issued to the Press.

The schools had been asked to provide us with the names and addresses of all pupils absent on the 15th, 16th and 17th July and these lists when received late on the 17th gave 752 names including 38 from the Adult Training Centre, which is served by the Lakenham School Kitchen. All the addresses were visited by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors during the weekend of 18th and 19th July, when it was found that the total of cases was only 352, the remaining 400 children being absent for other reasons, the majority having been kept away by their parents as a

precautionary measure. The final total of bacteriologically proved cases was 345. Investigation of the causes of the outbreak continued—somewhat disappointingly it proved impossible to isolate the organism from any ingredients of the mayonnaise although the expert at the Salmonella Reference Laboratory gave it as his opinion that the organism was a hen egg type. The recipe included raw fresh eggs. The source of these eggs was traced back to the Packing Station with negative results.

Surveillance and clearance of the infected children and staff continued and by mid October all cases had been cleared. Only four secondary cases are known to have occurred.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

69.9% (69.3% in 1963) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	Total No. of Tests Initiated	Positive Cases No.	Cases % of completed Cases	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.	No. Referred for Chest X-Ray
13-year-old children	718	54	7.9	631	20
Older school children	507	62	13.1	410	26

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined the Test	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1745	1417	328	1330	64	23

Of the 64 children who gave positive reactions 50 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination. 14 were found to be normal following X-Ray or further Heaf test.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine was used exclusively during 1964. During the year 262 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1,781 were given the fourth dose.

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1964.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A	Blind Pupils ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
C	Deaf Pupils ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	—	—	2	1	22a	19a	—	—	24	20
E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils	1	—	75	54	3b	5b	2	5c	81	64
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
G	Maladjusted Pupils	1	—	1	—	3e	—	—	1d	5	1
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	—	9	8	—	1f	3g	2g	13	11
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	61	19	—	—	61	19
J	Delicate Pupils	2	2	26	12	—	—	2d	2d	30	16
	Total ...	15	8	113	76	90	44	7	10	225	138

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 4 boys and 1 girl attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.
- (b) Includes 2 boys and 5 girls on waiting list for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type.
- (c) Includes 4 girls on waiting list for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type, one of whom was being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (d) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1964:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind ...	1	—	Sunshine House, Southerndown.
Partially Sighted	5	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf ...	4	3	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Partially Hearing	—	—	—
Educationally Sub-normal ...	1	—	Hilton Grange School, Bramhope, Leeds.
Epileptic ...	—	3	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted ...	1	—	Rectory School, Clevely, Newmarket.
	2	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped	1	—	Treloar College, Alton, Hants.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate ...	1	—	Exhall Grange, Warwickshire.
	1	—	St. Dominic's Hambleton, Surrey.
	—	1	St. Mary's School, Bexhill.
	—	1	Eden Hall, Bacton, Norfolk.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

35 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 5 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally ...	...	...	35
Source: Head Teachers ...	...	23	
School Health Service ...	...	5	
Hospital Consultant Staff ...	...	7	
Re-examinations ...	...	...	5

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination:		
Special Day School (E.S.N.) ...	14	11
Ordinary School and re-examination later ...	—	1
Re-examination later (unfit for school meantime) ...	1	1
Re-examination later (under school age) ...	1	—
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre) ...	6	2
Unsuitable for Education at School (For admission to hospital) ...	1	—
Adult Training Centre ...	—	2

In addition 21 boys and 10 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Fit for Employment ...	3	1
Adult Training Centre ...	—	1
Community Care ...	12	4
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	4	1
Remain at Special Day School ...	2	2
Fit to return to Ordinary School ...	—	1

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year ...	46	20
Number admitted during the year ...	8	9
Number left during the year ...	16	7

	Boys	Girls
Transferred to ordinary school ...	4	—
Transferred to Parkside Special (E.S.N.) School	2	—
Transferred to residential special school (for physically handicapped pupils) ...	—	1
Unsuitable for Education at School ...	1	—
Left School ...	8	5
Left Norwich ...	1	1
Number on Register at end of year ...	38	22

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma ...	7	1
Fibrosis of Lung ...	1	—
Collapse of Lung ...	2	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint ...	—	1
Morquino's Syndrome ...	1	—
Arthrogryphosis ...	—	1
Paralysis after Poliomyelitis ...	—	1
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy ...	4	5
Spina Bifida ...	2	—
Epilepsy ...	—	1
4. General.		
Unsatisfactory General Condition ...	6	9
Congenital Defects ...	6	1
Behaviour Problems ...	3	—
Schonlein's Disease ...	1	—
Ectodermal Dysplasia ...	1	—
Speech Defect ...	1	—
Partially Sighted ...	1	—
Partially Hearing ...	2	1
	—	—
	38	22
	—	—

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 4 boys and 5 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Injured Cartilage of Leg; Deformity of Ear (post-operative); Hæmophilia.

Girls: Right Hemiplegia and E.S.N.; Arthritis of Knees; Bronchial Asthma; Disseminated Lupus; Gross Maladjustment.

In addition 9 boys and 10 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Paralysis following Poliomyelitis; Septic Arthritis of Hip; Fracture of Left Femur; Peroneal Spasm of both Feet; Spinal Deformity and Kypho-Scoliosis; Double Talipes (post operative); Epilepsy; Gross Maladjustment; Lymphadenoma.

Girls: Bilateral Pes Cavus (post operative); Slipped Left Femoral Epiphysis; Left Talipes Equino Varus (post operative); Injured Foot; Ventricular Septal Defect; Hepatitis; Expectant Mother (2 children); Gross Maladjustment (2 children).

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were 3 recorded deaths of school children (1 being due to violence), compared with 9 in the previous year (5 accidental). The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged 9 years.	Severe Brain Damage (Road Accident).
„ 7 „	Hodgkin's Disease.
„ 5 „	Acute Leukæmia.

Girls: Nil.

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 50.6 and 79.2% take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools. The quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children where two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 728 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

625 children were involved in 213 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 121 children involved in 44 families were referred by the Local Authority, National Assistance Board, etc.

(12) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

During the year 62 School Meals Assistants (permanent staff) were medically examined, to include investigation of a full history, examination of urine specimen and recent chest X-ray, whilst 125

Assistants (temporary staff) had chest X-ray photographs taken and medical history investigated. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

143 newly appointed teachers and 54 students prior to commencing at college, were medically examined during the year at the request of the Chief Education Officer.

(14) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to, and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 432 examinations were carried out under these byelaws. 1 boy was debarred on medical grounds from part-time employment, and 1 boy and 1 girl were deferred for two weeks.

VIII.—CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

CIVIL DEFENCE

AMBULANCE AND FIRST AID SECTION

Introduction

As forecast in last year's Report, the final thinning out of volunteers who have not attended for training in the past two years has resulted in a slightly lower total strength of the Section. However, this has been offset to a great degree by the 19 new volunteers enrolled during the year.

Strength

Year	Recruits	Class A	Reserve	Total
1964 ...	128	39	5	172
1963 ...	144	29	16	189

Classes

	1964	1963
Number of classes held in the year ...	183	172
Average attendance ...	9.9	11.25

(The larger number of classes and lower average is due to spread over advanced and additional training).

Exercises (excluding Sectional Exercises)

		1964		1963	
Exercises	No.	Average Attendance	No.	Average Attendance	
Week-end ...	3	10.6	1	16	
Full-day ...	3	8.3	2	14.5	
Half-day ...	2	6.5	1	4	

Courses

A course of extended First Aid, given by Mr. P. W. Sargeant, M.B., F.R.C.S., Consultant Surgeon to King's Lynn Hospital Group, was attended by approximately 25 members of the Section. The course proved most stimulating, and it is hoped that other similar courses can be held in the future.

Voluntary Aid Societies

A study for officers of both the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade was held on the 8th March, and as a result, all divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and a small number of the British Red Cross Society began Civil Defence training during the year.

First Aid Competitions

38 teams from all parts of East Anglia took part in this year's Autumn Trophy First Aid Competition, held by this division on Saturday, the 19th December.

The Ambulance and First Aid Section won the Civil Defence Officer's Cup, presented to the Civil Defence team gaining the highest marks, and also the "Mary Stonehouse Trophy" for the lady gaining the highest individual marks.

Training

The demand for the Section to provide First Aid and Ambulance cover for various public functions has increased in the year, giving the volunteers valuable additional training.

The lack of facilities for training with a Forward Medical Aid Unit is still felt to be a serious handicap to the efficient realistic and co-ordinated training of the Ambulance and First Aid Section. More important it is an obvious and serious gap in the Civil Defence cover of this city.

Conclusion

In the coming year emphasis will be placed on plans and the training of volunteers in the most efficient means of mobilisation and preparation for action, based on the manpower available at the present time.

